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GROMYKO'S MEETING WITH CARTER DEVOTED TO SALT QUESTIONS

LD3022444Y Moscow TASS in English 2235 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 1, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko had a meeting in the White House on September 30 with President of the United States J. Carter. Andrey Gromyko and J. Carter exchanged opinions about the present state of Soviet-American relations. Both sides declared in favour of evening out relations between the USSR and the USA and their steady constructive development.

During the meeting, central attention was paid to questions related to strategic offensive arms limitation. Questions that are not yet agreed upon were thoroughly discussed in this connection. The discussion that was held was useful. Both sides came out with some new considerations so as to find mutually acceptable solution of these questions. Mutual intention was expressed to conduct the matters toward concluding the drafting of the agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation. It was decided to continue the talks on specific matters related to the agreement.

Some other questions of arms limitation were also discussed, including those related to the talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and complete ending of nuclear weapon tests.

Some international problems were also touched upon in a generalized way.

Taking part in the conversation from the Soviet side were First Deputy USSR Foreign Minister G.M. Korniyenko, USSR Ambassador in the USA A.F. Dobrynin, member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry V.G. Komplektov.

Taking part in the conversation from the American side were Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defence Secretary Harold Brown, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Paul Warnke, U.S. Ambassador in the USSR Malcolm Toon. Other officials from both sides also participated.

On the same day, President J. Carter gave a luncheon in honour of Andrey Gromyko.

ZORIN COMMENTS ON GROMYKO-VANCE SALT NEGOTIATIONS

LD2922304Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] The meetings and conversations now taking place in the United States between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet minister of foreign affairs, and Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, are attracting great attention in the world press.

Of course, it is premature to talk about the results of these meetings, which have not been completed. However, the very fact of the keen attention they are attracting indicates that the international public distinctly realizes the paramount importance that Soviet-American relations and problems, whose solution depends primarily on our two countries, have for the whole course of international affairs. It is even more obvious that the speediest completion of the Soviet-American SALT talks is of particular significance.

The essence of this problem lies in setting the limits of the deployment of the most dangerous and destructive types of weapons and then moving on to talks about considerably reducing their levels.

It is no secret that, despite many years of effort and certain achievements in this field, the arms race continues. Recently the NATO countries have taken measures directed at further inciting this race.

Proceeding from the generally accepted fact that there is now a strategic balance between the socialist and the capitalist countries, the Soviet Union, which has often stressed that it is not striving to disturb this balance for its own benefit, has put forward a whole system of constructive proposals aimed at ending the arms race and then at disarmament.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated on behalf of the Soviet states: To reduce the threat of a new world war and the mass annihilation of people with nuclear weapons--this is the central direction of our struggle for peace in contemporary conditions.

At the UN General Assembly session now in progress our country has again made constructive proposals aimed at ending the arms race.

In the last few days, pronouncements have appeared in the American press that favorable signs have begun to appear in Soviet-American relations; some people are even using the term thaw. However, the matter does not concern semantics, but what lies behind them.

The complete hopelessness of attempts to bring various kinds of pressure to bear on the Soviet Union is becoming obvious to an ever increasing number of realistically thinking politicians in Washington.

Now, when Soviet and American officials are discussing the most important questions of world politics, I would like to express the hope that the sober, balanced line in Washington's foreign policy will prevail in such an exceptionally important question as the new agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons.

Gromyko Statement

LD011814Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD

[Yuriy Soltan report from Washington]

[Text] The talks which Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, held with U.S. leaders have been called exceptionally important and responsible by local observers. The Soviet-American meetings began in New York, where in the course of 2 days Comrade Gromyko, who arrived here for a session of the UN General Assembly, discussed the problems of limiting nuclear weapons with Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state. Thereafter, the talks were continued in Washington. The focal point was the meeting at the White House where Comrade Gromyko and other members of the Soviet delegation were received by U.S. President James Carter, who stated at a press conference on the eve of the meeting that he was hoping for a final success at the talks. The meeting in the White House lasted for more than 5 hours. After it ended, Comrade Gromyko and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance went out to see the journalists waiting for them on the South Lawn of the White House.

Cyrus Vance said that the talks with the President were useful and constructive. Then Comrade Gromyko spoke:

[Gromyko--recording] Naturally, we devoted the main attention to the possibility of concluding an agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons. We also touched on other questions, mainly on the question of Soviet-American relations. as well as on certain international problems applicable to certain regions of the world, but not in detail, just in general. Since the question of strategic offensive weapons is under discussion, this is what I would like to say: The talks showed this time that this question is complex and that the talks are complex. At the same time I must say that there have been certain signs of progress on certain questions, questions which have either not yet been agreed upon or finally agreed upon. The talks have now reached the stage at which the solution to a question depends on the solution to a whole range of other outstanding questions. They should be examined and resolved in a given context. Naturally, this leaves a certain mark on the course of the exchange of views and negotiations. [end recording]

Another working meeting took place in Washington today between Comrade Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

TSEDENBAL, KATUSHEV ADDRESS ULAANBAATAR CEMA SESSION

LD291317Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 September, TASS--The 87th session of the CEMA Executive Committee opened here today. Its participants are faced with examining the progress made in fulfilling the provisions of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and the decisions of CEMA sessions concerning special measures of accelerating the development and increasing the efficiency of Mongolia's economy and with outlining specific ways of realizing them. The session will discuss questions connected with expanding cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] in connection with its admission to CEMA and the deepening cooperation in the most important sectors of the SRV's national economy.

Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, who addressed the session, emphasized that every session makes an important contribution to the cause of implementing the concerted policy of the communist and workers' parties of the CEMA countries and the decisions of the council's sessions on further deepening and improving comprehensive cooperation and developing socialist economic integration.

With their steadily growing economic, scientific and technical potential and peace-loving foreign policy, the CEMA countries are exerting a tremendous influence on the entire course of world events, he said. The great Soviet Union--the invincible bulwark of peace, democracy and socialism--is making a decisive contribution to the cause of normalizing the international situation, deepening the detente process, reducing the threat of a new world war breaking out and strengthening the unity and cooperation of the socialist community countries.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and indefatigable fighter for peace and friendship among the peoples, personally, must bear the tremendous role of formulating and implementing a peace-loving foreign policy and in developing and deepening international friendship and close cooperation among the socialist countries. The friendly meetings L.I. Brezhnev had in the Crimea in July and August with the leaders of the fraternal socialist parties and states, and which elicited a wide international response, is evidence of this. These meetings forcefully demonstrated the determination of the socialist countries to cement their unity still more strongly and to deepen comprehensive cooperation in the interests of successfully realizing the tasks of building socialism and communism. The leaders of the fraternal countries emphasized that under modern conditions it is necessary to resolutely oppose any steps which could undermine detente as the leading trend in international life.

The Soviet Union's proposal to conclude an international convention on strengthening guarantees of security for nonnuclear states, which has been submitted at the current 33d UN General Assembly session, has met with the unanimous support and approval of the socialist community countries and all peace-loving mankind, Yu. Tsedenbal concluded. This new Soviet initiative is designed reliably to protect nunnuclear states from the most destructive weapons of mass destruction and thereby help to ease the threat of thermonuclear war.

It cannot fail to be seen that U.S. militarist circles and the most reactionary forces of other imperialist states, continuously increasing their military potential, are trying to wreck detente and return the world to the days of nuclear brinksmanship. The decisions of NATO's Washington session on a new and unprecedented arms buildup were an open challenge to all peace-loving mankind. A serious danger to the cause of peace and socialism stems from the Chinese leaders, who have become active accomplices of imperialism. Forming a bloc with the forces of reaction in the international arena, the Chinese leadership is pursuing an antisocialist, anti-Soviet policy.

China's adventurist foreign policy course has been reflected in the so-called "Peace and Friendship" Treaty recently concluded with Japan. According to the Chinese leaders themselves, the anti-Soviet thrust of this treaty constitutes its chief essence.

The open struggle against the SRV is convincing proof of the great-power aspirations and expansionist designs of the PRC's Maoist leadership, particularly with regard to neighboring countries. The Chinese rulers see freedom-loving Vietnam as one of the chief obstacles in the way of their expansion in Southeast Asia. In their provocative and direct encroachments upon Socialist Vietnam, the Chinese chauvinists are not only interfering in the internal affairs of that sovereignty state but also openly inciting Cambodia to armed aggression against it.

Peking is directing malicious slander and fierce attacks against heroic Cuba and trying to discredit its international aid and support for the national liberation struggle of African peoples.

Peking's attitude toward Mongolia is unprecedented. The Chinese leaders have repeatedly announced their intention to annex our country. These brazen pretensions are accompanied by ideological and economic subversion against Mongolia and by the intensification of military preparations, which pose a direct threat to Mongolia's security.

Under the prevailing conditions Mongolia sees as its priority task dealing a decisive rebuff to the intrigues of the enemies of peace, indefatigably exposing the antipopular, antisocialist essence of the Chinese leadership's policy, strengthening bonds of friendship, fraternity and international alliance with the great Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and unshakably working for the triumph of the cause of peace and people's security.

Yu. Tsedenbal said the adoption by the 32d CEMA session of priority long-term targeted programs, as well as the joint statement of the heads of government of the CEMA countries on the question was further graphic evidence of the strengthening unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and their total determination to continue developing and deepening cooperation in resolving urgent tasks of socialist and communist building.

Yu. Tsedenbal pointed out that the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, displaying truly international concern for the further burgeoning and prosperity of the Mongolian people, are giving all-round aid and support in socialist building.

The policy of comprehensively developing integration ties with the great Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, Yu. Tsedenbal said in conclusion, is the unshakable foundation of the foreign policy of the MPRP and the Mongolian Government and fully accords with the fundamental interests of the Mongolian people and the interests of the entire socialist community.

K.F. Katushev, chairman of the Executive Committee, the USSR's representative on CEMA and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke next. On behalf of the Executive Committee he expressed cordial gratitude to Yu. Tsedenbal for his friendly words and the fraternal hospitality shown to the session's participants.

Socialist Mongolia's admission to CEMA, he went on to say, initiated the turning of our organization into a universal orgnization in which countries building socialism and communism on different continents of the planet are united. Taking an active part in realizing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and in other very important measures within the CEMA framework, Mongolia is, in fact, fully able to utilize the advantages of multifaceted, truly fraternal cooperation based on the principles of socialist internationalism, respect for sovereignty and independence, equality of rights, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance.

Graphic evidence of this is provided by the principled provisions of the comprehensive program and by the subsequent decisions of the CEMA session aimed at insuring the accelerated growth and increased efficiency of Mongolia's economy with a view to the gradual rapprochement and equalization of the level of its development with the other CEMA countries.

The socialist countries' comprehensive cooperation, mutual assistance and progressive rapprochement, which stem from the very essence and advantages of world socialism, represent, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 25th CPSU Congress, one of the characteristic natural laws of the present day dictated by the historical need to insure the accelerated economic development and increased might of the socialist community and the strengthening of its international influence. The session of the CEMA Executive Committee is continuing its work.

CEMA Session Ends

LD012238Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Oct--The 87th session of the CEMA Executive Committee ended here today. Taking part in the work of the session were representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. They discussed topical issues connected with implementing programs of socialist economic integration and with implementing the decisions of the 32nd session of the CEMA Council, and also other issues of mutual interest.

The session was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding and in the spirit of implementing the agreements reached in the Crimea during meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and leaders of the fraternal parties and states, Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, stated at a reception honoring the session's participants. The results of the Crimea meetings, he stressed, are an important step toward further strengthening unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community. The great Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are making a decisive contribution to the cause of deepening detente and strengthening the peace and security of peoples by their harmonious, peaceful foreign policy activity.

All-round fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and their constantly growing internationalist aid and support, Batmonh noted, have been and remain a mighty factor in the MPR's steadfast development along the path of socialism.

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, today received the heads of delegations taking part in the session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD011620Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0750 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD

[Weekly "International Observers Roundtable" program, with moderator Anatoliy Ovsyannikov, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio; Spartak Beglov, political observer of NOVOSTI news agency; and Dmitriy Volskiy, member of the Editorial Collegium of NOVOYE VREMYA]

Soviet UN Initiatives

[Text] [Ovsyannikov] Good morning, comrades, Our country consistently wages a struggle to end the arms race, to insure a stable peace, the strengtheningof the process of detente and a widening of international cooperation. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community will continue to make their worthy contribution to the solution of these tasks, which are important for all mankind.

In New York, the participants in the 33d session of United Nations General Assembly gave great attention to the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, and the proposals that were outlined by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko in his speech. Primarily, the proposal for an international convention on strengthening the guarantees of security for nonnuclear states is highly evaluated. Other Soviet initiatives are finding approval, too. Speaking during the discussions at the United Nations, Greek Foreign Minister Rallis supported the Soviet initiative for holding a world disarmament conference, noting that such a forum could give a new impulse to disarmament. French Foreign Minister de Guiringaud spoke in favor of preserving detente as the dominating tendency in international life. France, he pointed out, remains deeply committted to the principles of detente in Europe, inasmuch as it is the only sensible policy that promotes the strengthening of peace on the continent.

FRG Foreign Minister Genscher expressed the hope for a speedy and successful conclusion to the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks which would limit the deployment of the more dangerous, more destructive types of weapons. British Foreign Secretary Owen also supported the speediest achievement of a new Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement. Dwelling on the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States and Britain, on working out a treaty on a total and all-embracing nuclear weapons test ban, he pointed out that such a treaty could help limit research on and production of nuclear weapons.

SALT, MBFR Talks

[Beglov] In the speech by Comrade Brezhnev in Baku, and in the action program proposed b the Soviet Union at the latest session of United Nations General Assembly with the aim of putting disarmament on a straight course, the obstacles on this path were quite clearly pointed out. Primarily it is the unwillingness of the more hard-headed imperialist circles to soberly evaluate the prevailing balance of forces in the world today, and their totally unrealistic plans, which are dangerous for the cause of peace and which seek to achieve military superiority over the countries of socialism and to dictate to them.

The past week has produced new evidence in confirming the accuracy of this analysis. Take, for example, the status of the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic weapons, the SALT--II talks, and themultilateral talks in Vienna on the problem of reducing armaments and armed forces in central Europe.

There is no particular need to stress that the whole world is following the course of these talks with particular attention, inasmuch as the fate of much wider disarmament problems will be decided in light of their results. Regarding SALT-2, new talks took place recently in the United States between Foreign Minister Comrade Gromyko and U.S. political leaders on solving the remaining problems, which would reduce the narrow gap separating the two sides. As Comrade Gromyko once again stressed in his speech to the General Assembly, the new agreement placing a limit on the deployment of the most destructive types of weapons is equally essential for the Soviet Union and the United States, and the world as a whole. In the meantime, the congressional lobbyists of the military-industrial complex have not moderated their activities: They are trying to stifle the voice of reason with fantasies that this agreement does not serve the interests of the United States.

[Ovsyannikov] Spartak Ivanovich, I would like to point out that recently one of the U.S. legislators, Senator Charles Mathias, apparently worried by this clear preponderance given to misrepresentation rather than facts, appeared in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR with an appeal to the U.S. leadership to do everything possible, as he expressed it, to insure that the American public is informed about the facts of the SALT agreement. This is more than a timely reminder of the fact that the fate of vitally important decisions on curbing the arms race cannot be left to the mercy of narrow and egotistical interests.

[Beglov] That is so. Now let us take another example. On 28 September, the 16th round of the talks on reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe began in Vienna. The renewal of the Vienna talks is taking place under the influence of the new proposals made by the socialist states at the preceding round in June of this year. A number of Western attitudes are taken into account in them. The socialist states, in essence, have proposed a direct path to establishing, through reductions, equal numbers of armed forces of the sides in central Europe, on the condition that no state would be allowed to reestablish, or exceed, the troop levels that it had prior to the reductions, and that the collective levels would affect all the troops of direct participants in the talks.

The first reaction to these proposals by leading politicians in the West, mainly FRG Chancellor Schmidt, recognized the constructive character of this step. Soon it will become clear what reply the western diplomats will make at the 16th round. At the same time, however, in some provisional judgments by NATO representatives, we hear the old words about the need, they say, first to solve the problem of the so-called insufficiency of NATO armed forces, which of course hides the unsatisfied appetites of generals and politicians who are banking on increasing stores of new types of weapons. They have prepared such an accompaniment to the 16th round, that in Western Europe, the earth is literally buzzing and the heavens are shaking. Our listeners already know that presently, over vast tracts of territory from Norway to the Mediterranean, a whole wave of NATO exercises and maneuvers under various titles is rolling.

Neutron Bomb

But to a greater extent, something else is of concern. At this moment, once again NATO advocates of the neutron weapon are coming to the fore. One of the first to hoist a signal was NATO Secretary General Josef Luns, who said in a recent interview on Deutschlandfunk that he expects the U.S. President to say that he will not further postpone a decision on production of the neutron weapon. That well known supporter of the arms race--as Mr Luns has long called himself--did not hesitate to express displeasure at the world movement against the neutron weapon.

He particularly expressed regret over the active opposition to this barbarous weapon from church circles in the West. Then Mr Luns found people who shared his views. The latest session of the Atlantic Treaty Association, which was meeting in Hamburg, adopted a resolution on the desirability of including the neutron weapon in the NATO arsenals. This was no coincidence: The Western hawks cannot wait to block the cause of military detente in Europe, by unleashing a new round of the crazy arms race.

This is a new challenge to millions of peace supporters throughout the whole world. In this light, the significance of the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, directed at stopping the flywheel of the arms race and attaining tangible, binding decisions stands out even more starkly.

Camp David Reaction

[Ovsyannikov] Spartak Ivanovich, you spoke of attempts of the militaristic circles of NATO to whip up tension in Europe. In another region, the Middle East, tension is being whipped up by the United States, Israel and Egypt. I would like to ask you, Dmitriy Antonovich, to discuss the latest events in the Middle East.

[Volskiy] Today is the first anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-U.S. statement on the Middle East. This was a positive document, and if the United States had adhered to its conditions, undoubtedly the situation in the Middle East would be completely different now, much more quiet, normal and less explosively dangerous than we see it today. But regrettably, Washington's ruling circles have taken another path, departing from the approach to the Middle East problem in the agreement with the Soviet Union. This is particularly clearly expressed by the results of the recent conference at Camp David.

The Camp David deal elicited such a resolute and literally ubiquitous rebuff from the whole Arab world that it threatens to throw Carter, who organized the trilateral meeting, into confusion. The Damascus conference of the leaders of the progressive Arab states and the Palestinian Liberation Organization--members of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation--drew up a tangible program to prevent the realization of the Camp David plans. And even the leaders of the Arab countries that Washington had counted on for support preferred to refrain from any overt approval of the documents hammered out there.

[Ovsyannikov] One could mention King Husayn of Jordan.

[Volskiy] Yes, he called the agreements approved at Camp David a fig-leaf intended to hide the Begin plan, which has long been turned down by the Arabs. An evasive position has also been adopted by Saudi Arabia, which is the financial, political and religious leader of the conservative forces of the Arab world. But, naturally, one should have no illusions about the policy of conservative Arab circles. It may be that Saudi King Khalid and Prince Fahd, who heads the government of the country, [as heard] would like to sanction the Camp David deal, but they are clearly worried that such a step will undermine their prestige, the prestige of Saudi Arabia in the Arab world, that it will undermine, above all, its role as keeper of the sacred relics of Islam; for East Jerusalem, which is holy for Moslems, would not be rid of Israeli occupation. True enough, the Israeli Knesset voted a few days ago to eliminate Israeli settlements in Sinai. This is being depicted as a concession to As-Sadat.

[Ovsyannikov] It is natural to ask, in the first place, what right the Israeli Knesset has to dispose of the territory of another country. Secondly, its decision does not in the least signify full restoration of Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai.

Egypt, in particular, only receives the right to keep its troops there in restricted numbers. The closer they are to the Israeli border, the fewer they must be.

[Volskiy] You are absolutely right, Anatoliy Ivanovich, and, therefore, the Knesset decision should be viewed rather as a gesture, which is intended to open the way to further separate Egyptian-Israeli talks. What is more, it has been announced in Cairo that these talks will be conducted with--and I quote--the full participation of the United States. Washington will of course continue to put pressure on the conservative Arab countries. And it is not by chance that, Secretary of State Vance was followed closely by his assistant, Atherton, who immediately hastened to the Middle East. According to the American press, the chief stress is being laid not so much on propagandizing the documents themselves, as it is difficult to hide their capitulationist essence, as on the behind-the-scenes aspects. What are these behind-the-scenes aspects? White House Press Secretary Powell said on the eve of the conclusion of the Camp David conference: It cannot be ruled out that not all the documents hammered out there will be published.

In other words, there is the possibility of secret agreements as well. But secret agreements about what? Well, a hint as to their content can be seen in Carter's persistent assurances of U.S. readiness to guarantee the security of Israel. For it is no secret that, precisely under this pretext, the Pentagon has long been hatching plans to establish its military presence in the Middle East, either through direct deployment of U.S. troops there, or under the guise of their participation in some kind of international force, which is currently the subject of broad speculation. Only the further development of events can provide tangible evidence of how these plans will manifest themselves. The future will also lift the curtain from another aspect of the affair--Washington's attempts to launch, if not formal, then at least effective, practical cooperation between the Israeli expansionists and the reactionary forces of the Arab world, including military cooperation.

[Ovsyannikov] Dmitriy Antonovich, I would like to cite extracts from an article just published in the Washington POST. After the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, the newspaper noted, Israeli figures, in unofficial talks, started to talk of the possibility of concluding a military alliance with other Arab countries.

[Volskiy] I would add the following: These are facts. It is indicative, for instance, that just before the close of the meeting at Camp David, there was an intensive concentration of Israeli troops on the borders with Lebanon and Syria. Now these troops are holding maneuvers on the Golan Heights. Tel Aviv is clearly preparing for some large-scale aggressive act, using its rightist Christian allies in Lebanon. Shamun, one of the biggest figures of the rightist Christian forces, rather old but highly active, the former president of Lebanon, who once, 20 years ago, invited U.S. troops to Lebanon, was in Israel recently. According to press reports, he held secret talks with Israeli leaders on military cooperation. This, it seems to me, is also an example of the alliance of Arab reaction with the Israeli expansionists.

[Ovsyannikov] There is no hint of normalization on the other borders of the Middle East, either. Let us take Egypt for example. The Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV recently reported that Egyptian troops were concentrating on the Libyan border. Tank units had, in particular, been brought in from the Suez area. This troop redistribution, as the paper stresses, had begun even before the Camp David talks and continued during the talks. Telling, is it not?

[Volskiy] But, on the other hand, there is also no doubt that Cairo's course toward a separate agreement has helped to free Israel for aggressive actions in southern Lebanon. A substantive trend is also manifest in the drafts of security pacts now being planned for the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf areas. These are clearly plans directed primarily against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, one of the foremost and progressive states of the Arab east.

West Threatens Third World

Well, what is there to say? All these plans of the Western strategists are being constructed on a very shaky foundation. What are they striving to utilize? They are striving to utilize the increasingly rapid social stratification in the developing countries, the fact that the conservative sections of these countries can only hope to hang on to their privileges through an alliance with imperialism. But the reverse occurs. The deepening of social contradictions gives rise to internal instability in precisely those states on which imperialism plans to rely.

I think that we will not be doing an injustice to the truth if we cite the recent events in Iran as an example. In this situation, it remains for the West not so much to rely on the local forces they favor, but to think about how to guard their allies in the developing countries from the popular movements that can arise in these countries. I think that we can also cite the example of Washington's utterly scandalous disdain for the norms of international law and morality--its support for Somoza, who is literally drowning his own country in blood with a policy of genocide toward his own people.

[Ovsyannikov] And at the same time U.S. Ambassador [to Panama] Jorden conducts talks with Somoza in his bunker.

[Volskiy] This can in no way be fitted into the concept of human rights that the Americans are attempting to put forward. But I would go on to say that it does not fit into the norms of relations among bourgeois Western states.

[Ovsyannikov] Dmitriy Antonovich, going back to the Middle East, I would like to mention that as early as last year the U.S. press reported the training of special military units in the deserts of the Western states, to be sent into the rich oil countries of the Persian Gulf in case of an emergency. Let us also mention reports about a possible Anglo-U.S. intervention to save the whites in Rhodesia. Such a turn of events, given the present situation, cannot really be ruled out. Let us recall that during the past summer, troops of the NATO countries were sent to Zaire's Shaba Province under precisely the same pretext, the false pretext, of saving the white settlers.

[Beglov] It seems to me that, nevertheless, it is right to attempt to answer the question of whether all this is really a sign of confidence, strength and rightness, as the apologists of imperialism are suggesting, or trying to suggest. Evidently, what we have here are attempts, with new means and in new disguises, to attain the old ends--control over the developing countries, and their oil, copper and other raw materials with the help of local political forces and neocolonialist methods. It is evident that direct recolonization of the developing countries today would be an absolutely unrealistic venture. It is for this reason, that the purpose is to somehow throw together a new system, a kind of modernized system of military and political alliances, under the banner of all types of anti-Soviet slogans or slogans directed against the national-liberation movement.

Peking's Provocations

[Ovsyannikov] In addition, it is curious that the Peking leadership is also participating increasingly directly in the attempts to throw together such a system.

Well, then Spartak Ivanovich, let us list some of the blocs that Peking supports. There is CENTO, ANZUS, the plans to create security pacts in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, and finally, blocs in Africa. The recent summer visit to Africa by the Chinese foreign minister showed that Peking is ready to support such a policy there, isn't that right?

[Beglov] Yes, in my opinion, there is no trade in this policy of the principles of internationalism or even of the principles of diplomacy of cooperation with the countries that have started on the path of independence and that are striving to liberate themselves from the inheritance of imperialist and colonialist policy.

[Ovsyannikov] Moreover, Peking is openly conducting a policy that is hostile to these countries and hostile to the countries of socialism. An example of this is Vietnam. Peking's policy is very negative.

[Beglov] Yes, an example is the failure of the talks with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the so-called Huachiao, ethnic Chinese in Vietnam. The Chinese authorities are accusing Vietnam and the USSR of hegemonism, although it is clear that it is precisely the Maoists who are conducting a policy of hegemonism.

[Ovsyannikov] Peking, which is creating hotbeds of tension by its provocations, is at the same time seeking allies. It is making intensive efforts to entangle other countries in the spider's web of its intrigues. In this sense, Peking's policy toward Japan is characteristic. It is noteworthy that the increase in contacts between China and Japan following the signing in August this year of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the two countries, has spread to military cooperation also.

This is shown, in particular, by the invitation to visit China to discuss the production of tanks, missiles and aircraft received by a number of generals of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. The newspaper ASAHI reported that Japanese Generals Okawara and Tanaka and technical experts would make a 2-week visit to China. All three [as heard] are specialists in various aspects of tank construction.

The visit by the Japanese generals to China follows the visit to Japan by a Chinese delegation headed by Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army. It visited enterprises of the Nippon Electric and Fujitsu Hitachi companies. It paid special interest to computer equipment. It is characteristic that all of these visits are taking place at a time when Japan has increased its military spending from $1.5 million [as heard]. And the country's capabilities to produce modern weapons will be increased in future.

It is quite clear that China's aim is to obtain the latest military equipment and technology and to involve Japan in an anti-Soviet alliance. This policy stems from Peking's general policy of militarizing the country. Let us recall that China, which ranks approximately 100th in the world in GNP, has risen to one of the first places in volume of military spending. Military preparations in China swallow over 40 percent of the national budget.

In this situation of increasing militarization within the country, Peking is trying to draw Tokyo into its orbit. As Comrade Bromyko noted in his speech at the UN General Assembly: Unfortunately there are signs of disquieting tendencies in Japan's policy. It is hoped that, in the final analysis, this country does not start along the same path that in the past led to great harm for other peoples and to catastrophe for Japan. The policy of intrigues and collusions, which is contrary to the interests of the peoples, could turn out to be ruinous.

Threats to Detente

[Beglov] The facts that have been mentioned allow one to conclude that the opponents of detente are seizing any chance, be it the possibility of separate deals in the Middle East or of using the so-called Chinese card, including help from certain Japanese circles, as you said, Anatoliy Ivanovich. All of these facts show that the opponents of detente are trying to broaden the front of attack, including conscious provocation of the USSR.

[Ovsyannikov] In anticipation of aggravating the situation even more.

[Beglov] As far as the USSR is concerned, as Comrade Brezhnev stressed in his speech in Baku, the USSR will do everything in its power to withstand these attacks resolutely, to defend its rights and interests, but will not submit to provocations. Those who encourage attacks on detente should think of the consequences with which the policy of anti-Sovietism is fraught, both on the basis of recent experience and in the light of the lessons of not so ancient history.

Now, bearing in mind the recent 40th anniversary of the Munich agreement, when Czechoslovakia was betrayed, when Western politicians colluded with Hitler to encourage his aggression against the USSR, it is extremely useful to glance back and recall where the Western politicians, who were the prisoners of anti-Sovietism, were led by the policy of flirting with everyone who opposes collective actions to defend peace. The fire of the World War II singed the very participants of the policy of conciliating the aggressor.

Meanwhile, the USSR, at that time, called for unified efforts by all interested states to avert the inflammation of the hotbed of war. This appeal was muffled by the chorus of anti-Sovietism.

Now if we look carefully at what is happening in the mainstream of detente at present, it is not difficult to see that there is a unification of the efforts of all states in the name of asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence, to counteract the threat of a war that has extremely dangerous consequences--thermonuclear war. Hence the extent of the responsibility of the West's leaders, especially the leaders of the United States, in the face of continual attempts by influential forces to shake the foundations of detente and to prevent political cooperation between states with different social structures.

Nonetheless, political cooperation between states with different social structures is a developing process. There are now many examples of this, particularly the example of the relations between the USSR and a whole range of capitalist countries, especially in Western Europe and the developing states. For example, there is the recent visit to the USSR by Vajpayee, the Indian foreign minister, which brought great positive results in the joint Soviet-Indian struggle for the normalization of the situation in various regions of the world, primarily in Asia. One can also cite other examples.

[Ovsyannikov] This can be the contribution of small countries to the process of deepening detente.

[Beglov] Quite right. The contribution of small countries was clearly felt at the recently opened UN General Assembly sessions, where almost all delegates--in any event, the delegates of small and medium countries, the nonalined states, not to mention the representatives of the countries of the socialist community--all expressed support for continuing the process of detente and for strengthening peace, trust and mutual understanding among states.

Apparently those who are trying to write off detente and build a funeral pyre for it, are deluding themselves.

[Ovsyannikov] One thing, however, is clear: The spirit of Munich has not disappeared. Manifestations of the most naked, blind anti-Sovietism persist. Proof of its vitality can be seen in agreements and separate deals such as those at Camp David, which are perpetrated behind the backs of the people. This spirit is still being manifested also in the West's flirtation with the successors of Mao, in the name of a so-called broad, united, anti-Soviet front. The main aim of those who are playing this evil game against the cause of peace is to weaken the forces of progress, to weaken the basis of detente.

[Volskiy] It should be mentioned, however, that history is, at times, inclined to repeat itself. At best not as a tragedy but as a farce.

[Beglov] Although a farce can, of course, be very dangerous.

[Ovsyannikov] Well, to avert anything worse, it is again apt to recall the words: People, be vigilant--the words of the appeal by Julius Fucik, outstanding patriot, hero of Czechoslovkaia.

At this point, respected comrades, we end our discussion today at the roundtable. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

VANCE'S UN SPEECH COVERS SALT, TEST BAN PACT, CAMP DAVID

LD301546Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0811 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] New York, 30 September, TASS--Speaking at the UN General Assembly plenary session, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance stated: "The conclusion of an agreement with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons is the main aim of the United States. We hope that we shall be able to conclude an agreement on SALT-II before the end of the year."

The secretary of state expressed his hope for speedy progress in the achievement of a full and general ban on nuclear weapons tests. The United States, he continued, attaches a special significance to averting the spread of nuclear weapons. Cyrus Vance pointed to the importance of the assurances given, in the concluding document of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, by a number of nuclear states concerning the nonuse of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states.

Concerning the talks at Camp David, C. Vance repeated U.S. assertions that the agreements between Israel and Egypt, worked out with the active participation of Washington, will, allegedly, "bring a Near East settlement closer."

GROMYKO HAS FURTHER NEW YORK MEETINGS, RETURNS HOME

Nigerian Commissioner

LD292002Y Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September, 29 TASS--The USSR foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, received the Nigerian commissioner for foreign affairs, Henry Adefope. The ministers discussed some questions of Soviet-Nigerian relations and the situation in Africa, in particular in the south of the continent. Andrey Gromyko confirmed the Soviet Union's invariable support for the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe, the indigenous population of the Republic of South Africa for their lawful rights and freedoms.

Views were also exchanged on a number of international problems, including questions related to the work of the present session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Austrian Counterpart

LD291926Y Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 29, TASS--The USSR foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, had a meeting with the Austrian foreign minister, Williblad Pahr. They exchanged views on questions of Soviet-Austrian relations and declared for their further development in various fields. The ministers also discussed some international questions of mutual interest, including those related to the work of the 33rd United Nations General Assembly session.

The conversation passed in a constructive and friendly atmosphere.

Afghan Education Minister

LD291940Y Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 29, TASS--The USSR foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko had a meeting today with the minister of education of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, A. R. Jalili, who heads the Afghan delegation at the 33nd session of the United Nations General Assembly. During the conversation, they studied questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Afghanistan, whose peoples are bound by firm links of friendship, mutual respect and goodneighbourly cooperation. The ministers voiced conviction that these relations will further successfully develop for the good of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of peace and international cooperation in Asia and the whole world. Views were also exchanged on international problems of mutual interest, in particular, on questions of the work of the current United Nations General Assembly session.

The conversation passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Returns to Moscow

LD020838Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR foreign minister and head of the USSR delegation to the 33d session of the UN General Assembly, returned to Moscow from New York today. At the airport he was met by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Maltsev, first deputy USSR foreign minister; deputy USSR foreign ministers and other officials.

CARTER COMMENTS ON SALT, ICBM'S, MIDEAST, RAIL STRIKE

LD291506Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1410 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 24, TASS--U.S. President Carter held a press conference during which he discussed Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic arms. He said: The number of disputed questions on which we have differences of opinion with the USSR at the SALT talks has been getting smaller over the last 18 months. Now there are only a few such problems. Secretary of State Vance, the President continued, has twice met with USSR Foreign Minister Gromyko. In my opinion, both of them are very actively and conscientiously conducting the talks and are striving to settle all disagreements. We hope an agreement on limiting strategic arms will be concluded this year. I see no insurmountable obstacles.

However, at the same time the President, in essence, made progress at the talks conditional on the USSR's readiness to review some of its positions in view of what the United States would like.

Replying to a question about Pentagon plans to create several launching silos for each U.S. ground-based ICBM, the President said that this was just one of many ideas. He noted that the so-called conception of a multitude of targets, which envisages the construction of several launching silos for each missile, had a number of very serious shortcomings. One of the shortcomings was how to convince people that missiles were not installed in all the launching silos. Nontheless, Carter stated that the United States would observe the agreement on limiting strategic arms and not violate it.

At the same time the President let it be understood that plans to create new missile systems, including some with several launching devices, would not be withdrawn from review.

Many questions were asked during the press conference about the results of the tripartite talks at Camp David. The answers by J. Carter were given in a spirit that advertized the "positive" aspects of the Camp David deal. He reported that the United States will contribute to the speediest conclusion of a separate peace between Israel and Egypt and reaffirmed the intention of the U.S. administration to finance the construction of two air bases for Israel. At the same time, the President admitted that there are differences of opinion on the Camp David agreements and that these differences exist not only between Israel and Egypt but also between Israel and the United States.

J. Carter reported on the latest antiworker action, threatening that he will turn to the federal court if the striking American railwaymen do not return to work.

U.S. ADVISED TO SWEEP ITS OWN HOUSE BEFORE LECTURING USSR

LD300644Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov commentary]

[Text] Recently, on NBC's "Meet the Press," former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger commented on the present state of American-Soviet relations. He said that these relations of late have been aggravated unduly. One reason he gave was the attacks the United States has been making on the Soviet Union's social and economic system. In the final analysis, he said this unnecessary criticism did not bring any of the practical results that the United States wanted but merely increased tension between the two countries.

Many American and West European observers agree with Kissinger's opinion. The French newspaper, LE MATIN, for instance, has commented that by playing the role of a Baptist preacher, the head of the White House suffered a major setback. Kissinger said the campaign under way in the United States and other Western countries was not prompted by a clash between people who defended human rights and those who violate them, but was instead an attempt by the West to conduct psychological warfare against the socialist countries. The West likes to ignore the fact that the Soviet Union has ratified all fundamental conventions and international pacts on human rights that the United States stubbornly refuses to take part in. The USSR has signed a number of international legal agreements, beginning with the international pact on cultural, economic and social rights and ending with the convention on women's equal political rights. In the Soviet Union, the people are guaranteed basic economic, cultural and social rights, including the right to a job, education and free medical care, and this cannot be said of the United States. That's why LE MATIN commented that it would be well if the United States would first sweep up its own house before lecturing others.

But top Washington leaders insist on regularly handing out moral advice. However, when they talk about Nicaragua, the Republic of South Africa, Paraguay and Chile, they limit themselves to soft remonstrations. But when they refer to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, they rage and storm. It comes to the point when the American press, senators and congressmen and certain members of the government have made statements bordering on interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, in direct violation of the Helsinki accords. These men have actually managed to freeze agreements already reached between the two countries, not only in trade but also in science and technology and other fields of exchange. In fact, many deals and contacts have been broken on their account.

All this has been linked up with traps set by the West's psychological warfare services that have been trying to undermine the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This was evidenced, for one, in the hysterical reaction stirred up by the so-called dissident trials in the Soviet Union. These dissidents, like Shcharanskiy, were actually paid agents for Western secret services. One congressman even stated that Congress should not ratify the SALT-II agreement if the USSR does not immediately free Ginzburg and Shcharanskiy.

How is the Soviet Union supposed to react to such attempts to dictate to the Soviet people how to run their courts and internal affairs? Clearly, this country could have no other reaction than a negative one, and this is just what President Brezhnev said at the time. The American mass media has not tried to hide the real aim of the anti-Soviet campaign under the false slogan of defending human rights. The aim is to change the existing economic system in the Soviet Union, because it seems it isn't suitable to certain quarters in the United States. These groups, unfortunately, [are] doing everything they can to hinder peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation between the two countries. As Leonid Brezhnev said recently in Baku, they are trying to bring back the cold war. Clearly, such a policy is not in the interests of the American people.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is for the peaceful competition of ideas and is prepared as always to continue easing tensions, including with the United States. But this means that countries cannot interfere in each other's internal affairs. If the United States shows goodwill (?to ease) the tension between the two countries [it] could bring good results. The Soviet Union would certainly respond well to this. It's the only way to thaw the frost in Soviet-American relations.

BREZHNEV MEETING WITH U.S. BUSINESSMEN VIEWED FAVORABLY

Edward Lamb Interview

LD291736Y Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 29, TASS--The meeting of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev with senior officials of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council promotes, in the opinion of the overwhelming majority of representatives of U.S. business circles, further improvement of the dialogue between the two states, a TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by well-known businessman and public leader of the United States Edward Lamb.

In the course of conversations and negotiations with top officials of American banks, communication means, different branches of industry and spheres of application of capital, I have repeatedly become convinced of their desire to comprehensively broaden trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union, he said. Constructive cooperation benefits above all the United States, which has been hit by inflation unemployment and chronic foreign trade deficit.

It is now becoming more and more clear how pernicious are for our country the deliberately-raised barriers, trade and economic sanctions imposed by the administration on the way to normalization of Soviet-American trade links and a general improvement of the climate in the relations between the USSR and USA, said Edward Lamb. The short-sighted policy, dictated by proponents of the so-called "tough course in the relations with Moscow", the attempts to use all sorts of "political trumps" for exerting pressure upon the Soviet Union, entail new durable complications for the American economy, which experiences difficulties because of limited markets. No matter how hard the cold war proponents tried to present the arms race in a favourable light, the spread of American arms in all parts of the globe does not promote solution of economic difficulties of the country and further aggravates international tension, lessens the chances to establishment of a lasting peace.

It is neither political blackmail, nor military intimidation, but a broad trade and exchanges, that can help achieve real mutual understanding and friendly relations, Edward Lamb stressed.

Other U.S. Views

LD291750Y Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Washington, September 29, TASS--The report saying that senior officials of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, prominent American businessmen W. Verity and M. Forrestall have been received in Moscow by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has been met with profound interest and attention in political, business and public circles of the United States.

The very fact of the Moscow meeting between the USSR's president and representatives of American business circles is encouraging indeed, said director of the American Committee on East-West Accord, C. Marsey. The hope is that the meeting will promote the earliest expansion of the mutually-beneficial trade between our countries. The committee believes that trade between the USA and the USSR can and should be developing comprehensively. For this there are many concrete spheres in which both states can successfully cooperate and trade.

C. Marsey expressed the hope of the American East-West Accord Committee that the U.S. administration will do its utmost to eliminate the notorious discriminatory amendments to the trade act and to give green light to the American-Soviet trade.

The U.S. business world regards the Soviet Union as a reliable and advantageous trade partner, said director of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce (California), A. Bozinowicz. What is important is only a constructive approach to this important issue, without linking it to other aspects of international relations, as some people in the United States are trying to do, he said.

USSR-U.S. TRADE COUNCIL CO-CHAIRMEN MEET FOR TALKS

LD281311Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] A talk has taken place between the co-chairman of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council--V.N. Sushkov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and W. Verity, chairman of the board of Armco.

M. Forrestal, president of the council, attended the talk.

JOINT U.S.-SOVIET COMMISSION ON CONSTRUCTION ENDS WORK

LD301241Y Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 30, TASS--The third session of the joint Soviet-American commission on cooperation in housing and other types of construction has ended its work here. The commission considered the results of the work over the period that passed after the second session and thrashed out the themes of joint research and developments for 1979.

It has been planned, specifically, to carry out a number of projects with a view to refect the control of large-scale construction, to increase reliability and economic effect of buildings and structures erected in seismic areas, to create new effective building structures and materials, to study questions of reconstruction and restoration of historical buildings and urban areas.

The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the Gosstroy of the USSR (State Building Committee), Ignatiy Novikov, the American--by Secretary for Housing and Urban Development Patricia R. Harris.

SOVIET, U.S. COMMERCE BODIES SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD011350Y Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Orlando (Florida), October 1, TASS--A notable event has taken place in the development of Soviet-U.S. commercial and economic ties. An agreement on cooperation between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce was signed here on the threshold of the opening of the 26th Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Recognizing that the development of mutual beneficial commercial and economic relations on a non-discriminatroy basis is fully in the interests of the two countries, the two chambers outlines ways of expanding cooperation between the USSR and the USA in the sphere of commercial and economic ties. In their activities the two chambers will cooperate with the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council and corrdinate their plans with it.

The agreement was signed for the Soviet Union by Boris Borisov, president of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and for the United States by Richard Lasher, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

In a TASS interview, Richard Lasher said that the signing of this agreement marks not only an important step forward in the development of ties between the chambers of commerce of two countries, but also a considerable achievement in strengthening and expanding commercial and economic relations between the USSR and the USA. We believe, he said, that this agreement is convincing proof of the intention of business circles of the two countries to make efforts to promote U.S.-Soviet trade and cooperation in general.

SENATE SUPPORTS PLANS TO MANUFACTURE NEUTRON WEAPON

LD011125Y Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 1, TASS--Ignoring American and world public protests, the U.S. Senate supported the Pentagon's sinister plans for the manufacture of the neutron bomb.

The Senate approved a bill allocating three billion dollars for the Energy Department for a programme to develop new nuclear arms. Concealed in the articles of this bill are funds for neutron weapons. Their exact size is kept secret. It is only said in the bill that 612 million dollars are allocated directly for the manufacture of conventional nuclear warheads and for the development of new systems, including "enhanced radiation" weapons.

HOUSE RENEWS PLANS FOR ANTISUBMARINE HELICOPTER SYSTEM

LD291738Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0915 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 29 September--The U.S. Congress is allocating more and more billions of dollars for the production of the most modern kinds of arms. The House Armed Services Committee has supported a Pentagon program to create a new antisubmarine helicopter system called Lamps. It provides for the building of over 200 modern helicopters capable of hitting a submarine over a distance of 100 miles from the base ship. The cost of the program is estimated at $3.5 billion.

The Lamps program has been causing stormy controversy in Congress from the very beginning. After prolonged debates the House decided to reject it last spring. It was pointed out at that time that even at an early stage of research and development the cost of building the new helicopters was exceeding original estimates by $1 billion.

But behind-the-scenes maneuvers and direct pressure have succeeded in reversing this decision. When discussing the military appropriations bill, the joint congressional committee allocated $95 million for the implementation of the Lamps program in the next fiscal year. Now the Armed Services Committee has increased this sum to $122 million.

WESTERN FEAR OF SINO-SOVIET RAPPROCHEMENT EXAMINED

OW0109S4Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Shadrin commentary: "What Are the Imperialists Afraid of?"]

[Text] History has told us that the imperialists always try to sow dissension among the people of the world because they are afraid of their unity. At present, the possibility of a revival of fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people and the prospect of China returning to the road of socialism and internationalism in pursuit of peace, national independence and social progress is particularly disquieting for the imperialists.

A New York TIMES reporter once wrote that what Washington politicians fear most is the restoration of the cooperation and alliance between the Soviet Union and China. This is understandable in view of their bitter memory. Indeed, the imperialists suffered heavy losses 25 years ago when China was united with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and acted within the framework of a united front. However, as we all know, Peking's leaders later betrayed the internationalist unity and plunged China into a quagmire of collusion with the imperialists.

But the betrayal of socialism by the rulers in Chungnanhai has not and cannot stop the revolutionary course dictated by the laws of history. The Vietnamese people have gloriously defeated the U.S. aggressors. The remnants of colonial rule are collapsing and the emancipated nations are choosing the road to socialism. These are the outstanding achievements of the independence movement, which has been won despite the obstruction of the imperialists and Peking's leaders. At the same time, peace has become more secure and detente has begun to dominate international developments. This is also an achievement contrary to the wishes of the imperialists and Peking's leaders.

The tremendous cultural and economic achievements of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the growing unity among them provide the lasting and effective guarantee that the great vessel of freedom and progress will advance confidently in the face of adversity. Still, many disasters and sinister political incidents would have been avoided and the lives of many fighters for people's rights would have been saved but for the traitorous policy of Peking's rulers. The following are several cases in point:

In Angola, the neocolonialists have used Chinese weapons against the people's troops. The Chilean fascist military clique is relying on loans obtained from Peking to strengthen its rule of terror. And lastly, the people of Vietnam and Kampuchea, once close allies in the liberation struggle, are engulfed in a border conflict instigated by China's leaders and started by Kampuchean authorities; the number of people killed in this conflict is growing.

Needless to say, the betrayal by Peking's leaders has also brought about tremendous losses to the national interests of the Chinese people. A quarter of a century ago, China developed rapidly by relying on the friendship and support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In the first decade after its founding, China doubled its industrial output. Today, Peking's leaders are forced to admit that China's economy is stagnant and production is declining. Huge military expenditures and military preparedness for war has damaged, instead of promoted, China's prestige in the minds of all progressive and peace-loving people. Countries which have shaken off colonial rule indignantly condemn Peking for serving as an accomplice of imperialism. Public opinion everywhere indicates that Peking's policy is a dangerous source for a world war.

Obviously, the purpose of the imperialist clique in [words indistinct] is to clear the way in order to make Peking's policy serve the interests of imperialism and to ultimately enslave China. For instance, Washington does not even bother to conceal the fact that it treats Peking not as a political partner on equal terms but as a trump card in its sinister antisocialist connections.

The fear of China playing a positive international role and the accompanying growing prestige is the main reason why imperialists regard the possibility of a revival of internationalist friendship and cooperation between China and the Soviet Union as something of a nightmare.

They have reason to fear this, because it means the bankruptcy of the Western plan to enslave China under neocolonial rule and endangers the imperialist global strategy in Asia. It will also hamper their policy of suppressing liberation movements and progressive forces.

The economic achievements made by the socialist world have undoubtedly chartered the course of world development to a great extent. As Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, recently pointed out when he discussed the question of peace and progress: "The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community will contribute their share in fulfilling the major tasks of all mankind." The return of China to the large, fraternal socialist community will help fulfill these tasks more smoothly.

The Soviet Union has proposed restoring friendship with China. Now the question is what stand Peking's leaders will take.

HUANG HUA'S SPEECH AT UNITED NATIONS 'ANTI-SOVIET'

OW291920Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's speech at the 33d session of the UN General Assembly was not at all compatible with the general atmosphere of debate. After talking glibly and abstractly about safeguarding national independence and world peace, Huang Hua immediately began to utter his (?much heard) anti-Soviet remarks.

The head of the Chinese delegation vilified the Soviet Union for allegedly committing aggression and pursuing adventurism. However, actual events at the United Nations prove that most UN member states have refuted such fabrications. The current UN session has pointed out that the Soviet Union has made tremendous contributions to the cause of detente, improving the international climate and opposing the policies of genocide and national and social oppression.

UN member states have pointed out the importance of the speech by Comrade Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the Soviet Union, at the current UN session. UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said: "This foreign policy statement has a bearing on the most pressing issues of the present era, and, first of all, on the issue of disarmament, on which the United Nations and the whole world have focused their attention."

The Soviet Union has initiated a number of important disarmament proposals. They include the recent Soviet proposal to strengthen the guarantees for the security of nonnuclear countries. The current UN debate shows that this proposal has invoked a widespread, positive response. However, it is not to the liking of the Chinese leaders. According to Huang Hua's anomalous logic, the strengthening of the guarantees for the security of nonnuclear countries means binding their hands and depriving them of (?the chance to develop nuclear weapons). Running counter to his conscience, Huang Hua said that "the new Soviet proposal is a fraud of disarmament."

The Chinese foreign minister resorted to this despicable tactic because he is trying to divert the public's attention from the fact that China has once again come to the UN General Assembly with empty hands--without any positive proposal. No one has taken seriously Huang Hua's statement that Peking views the complete destruction of nuclear weapons as the most effective way to eliminate the danger of nuclear war and to insure the security of all countries.

The Chinese leadership is spending about half of its state budget on an endless arms race. As a matter of fact, China has not participated in any single disarmament plan.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS MOSCOW'S PEACE PROPOSALS TO PEKING

LD011854Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1600 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD

[Boris Sergeyev commentary]

[Text] When, 29 years ago, on the 1st of October 1949, the Chinese People's Republic was proclaimed, the world public hailed this important event. But particular joy was felt by the Soviet people since it was precisely the Soviet soldiers who, in 1945, made the decisive contribution to defeating Japan's 1-million-strong Kwantung army in Manchuria and were met as liberators on Chinese soil. Soviet support enabled the Chinese revolutionary forces to subsequently score victory. After the Chinese People's Republic was formed, the Soviet people continued to help the Chinese people to translate into reality the opportunities opening up before them to build a new society and improve the working people's living standards.

Within a decade of fruitful cooperation, China, with Soviet assistance, had built over 250 major industrial enterprises. Soviet assistance was particularly valuable in those years because it could neutralize the economic blockade the United States had organized against the People's Republic of China. Soviet assistance created a reliable shield for China's security against imperialist, aggressive designs. The Soviet Union's assistance for China's economic construction, the Chinese paper JEN MIN JIH PAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY] wrote in (February) 1959, is unprecedented in history.

But from the end of the fifties onwards, Mao and his closest associates began increasingly inclining to a great-power position and retreating from the [words indistinct] of other countries (?embracing) socialism. As a result, there came on the one hand growing economic difficulties and on the other negative phenomena in Chinese foreign policy. This also led to a worsening of Soviet-Chinese relations. At the same time, China, in its relations with Asian neighbors, began to grossly violate the principles Chou En-lai put his signature to in Bandung. China put territorial claims to 9 of the 11 neighboring states. What is more, it tried to implement those claims. It was vividly borne out by the events of 1962, when Chinese troops seized (37,000) square kms of Indian soil. And as clearly abnormal and strained relations were developing between China and most neighboring Asian countries, China began to draw nearer to the most reactionary militarist circles in Western imperialist powers and also Japan.

After Mao Tse-tung died and new people came to power, (?they) immediately pledged adherence to Maoism. They were trying to conceal some of its most scandalous methods and forms; however, that did not change the essence of Maoism. What is more, in China today Maoism is given the status of state doctrine. This is confirmed by the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. Therefore, in its foreign policy, too, the current Peking leadership intends to follow Mao's expansionist line. The only difference is that more subtle means are being chosen to achieve the same aims.

One may ask in this connection whether Peking's growing diplomatic activities and the foreign tours made by its leaders really indicate that China is moving into international life on the basis of respect for generally accepted norms. That question can hardly be answered in the affirmative. Take, for instance, the way Peking approaches the problem of normalizing relations with neighboring countries, relations that Peking itself had spoiled. The Chinese leadership keeps saying one and the same thing: If you want better relations with China, accept Maoist formulas--such as, for instance opposition to hegemonism.

Such conditions for normalization can hardly be acceptable to Peking's partners in negotiations because Peking's requirements begin with the clearcut desire to set one Asian country against another and all of them together against the Soviet Union, their reliable ally in the struggle against imperialism. It's quite apparent that such attempts are diametrically opposed to the tendencies dominating in the world today. At the same time, Mao's successors have lately time and again resorted to force or the threat to use force against countries (?that) have not yielded to Peking's insistence.

A vivid example of this is seen in China's provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the fanning up of bellicose sentiments in Kampuchea against Vietnam. At the same time, the Peking leaders are openly flirting with the West's reactionary circles in the hope of getting access to NATO arsenals and for that deal Peking is ready to sacrifice the interests of the security of the peoples, conniving with the United States' military preparations on the Asian Continent.

All these facts show how dangerous is the evolution of China's foreign policy caused by the degeneration of Peking's leadership. The Soviet people have never identified that line with the interests of the Chinese people. Over the past years the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to the Chinese side coming to an agreement on the non-use of force against each other, to agree on nonaggression and to have mutual relations built on the principles of peaceful co-existence. And though Peking has so far shown no inclination to move in this direction, these proposals remain in force.

PRC'S MOSCOW ENVOY HOSTS 29TH ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD291818Y Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 29, TASS--Ambassador of the People's Republic of China in the USSR Wang Yu-ping today gave a reception in connection with the 29th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

Present at the reception were USSR Deputy Ministers Leonid Ilichev, Gennadiy Zhuravlev, other officials.

RUDE PRAVO ARTICLE PRAISES SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

LD291724Y Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, September 29, TASS--The governments of various countries study closely the important pronouncements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev made in his speech at a celebration meeting in Baku, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes in its leading article entitled "The Leninist Policy of Peace." Great response in the whole world was evoked, above all, by the Soviet Union's unshakable determination to continue the principled, Leninist, peaceful policy. Even states with a different social system and means of the mass media for which the Soviet Union's peaceful policy is an eyesore admit the wisdom, principledness and topicality of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's pronouncements.

The consistent principled stand of the USSR on the most important problems of the international life does not allow imperialism's most reactionary forces to implement their predatory plans, writes the newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Union's foreign policy reliably guarantees preservation of peace for this and the coming generations.

The newspaper stresses that the Soviet Union regards as the main purpose of its foreign policy the ending of the arms race, consolidating of peace and security of nations. Soviet constructive proposals to limit armaments have a comprehensive, specific and long-range nature in keeping with the Leninist traditions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The Soviet Union's proposal for banning neutron weapons is an extremely important one.

Peoples of the world justly demand, RUDE PRAVO stresses, that important international talks be brought successfully to conclusion, above all the talks between the USSR and the USA on strategic offensive arms limitation and the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. The entire Czecholsovak people support the Soviet Union's position and are determined to advance consistently along the road of peace, together with other socialist countries. We look into future with confidence and optimism. Our confidence is borne out by the fact that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is a strong link of the socialist community fighting for peace and security of nations, that the forces of peace are invincible.

USTINOV SENDS GREETINGS TO HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART

LD301218Y Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Today's Soviet papers have published the telegram of greetings sent by Marshal Ustinov, Soviet defense minister, to Col Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defense minister, on the occasion of Hungarian Armed Forces Day. The telegram reads:

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I am sending to you and to the fighting men of the Hungarian People's Army my militant greetings and cordial good wishes on the occasion of the Armed Forces Day of the Hungarian People's Republic. Implementing the resolutions of the 11th MSZMP Congress, the Hungarian soldiers are attaining new successes by increasing their combat training for the consolidation of the defense of the Hungarian People's Republic and all member states of the Warsaw Pact. Remembering the Hungarian People's Republic's Armed Forces Day, Soviet soldiers wish further successes to their Hungarian comrades-in-arms in military and political training and in perfecting their knowledge.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO VATICAN ON POPE'S DEATH

LD301136Y Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 30, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to Cardinal Jean Villot, [Vatican] secretary of state, which says: "Accept profound condolences over the death of John Paul the First."

KORNILOV ON HAIG'S STATEMENTS ON 'MYTHICAL SOVIET THREAT'

LD291830Y Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

["Tell Me Who Your Friend Is..."--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 29, TASS--TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes: Again (for the umpteenth time) the commander-in-chief of NATO's armed forces in Europe, American General Alexander Haig tries to scare the world with concoctions about the mythical "Soviet threat." This time the alert NATO strategist discovered such a "threat" not only in Europe but also on the tremendous expanses of other continents, "from Afghanistan to Africa." Proceeding from this, the general, as it is usual with him, clamoured for a "strengthening of NATO's might" when he gave an interview to the West German Sueddeutscher Rundfunk radio station, and called for a further intensification of the arms race.

The deliberate inventions of opponents of detente about the non-existent "Soviet threat," by means of which the Pentagon and NATO try to cover up their own militaristic plans, have long become a bore, so the new portion of such inventions hardly merits any attention but for one circumstance. The thing is that General Haig not only tried to scare West German radio listeners with "Moscow's aggressiveness," but also named the source of his concoctions. And what is this "source?" It turned out. as admitted by the NATO general, that he had deduced the allegations about the "Soviet threat" in various regions from..."statements by Chinese friends."

A very revealing admission, indeed. The Atlantic strategists are long gladdened by the position of Peking which fiercely attacks the very idea of detente, opposes any measure directed at curbing the arms race, in unison with the Pentagon and NATO calls for a "consolidation" of the aggressive Atlantic bloc and tries to form some sort of "united front" against the USSR. The very same Haig announced only several months ago that it would not be illogical to say that China is the 16th member of the North Atlantic alliance. So should one be surprised that the NATO commander-in-chief now publicly declares the Peking leaders to be his "friends" and eagerly circulates the malicious inventions suggested to him by Maoist propaganda.

As the saying goes: Tell me who your friend is....

IZVESTIYA ON NATO ASSOCIATION'S ILL-INTENTIONED HULLABALOO

LD291419Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[G. Deynichenko commentary: "Relapse Into Cold War"]

[Text] After 4 days of work, the 24th annual session of the North Atlantic Alliance's Association--an organization which propagandizes the aims and activities of NATO--has ended in Hamburg. Since this association was set up, it has devoted itself solely to "justifying" NATO's aggressive course through mendacious fabrications about a "Soviet threat" and to whipping up the arms race.

This conference was no exception. The hackneyed "arguments" by die-hard Atlanticists who are again attempting to drive Europe into the cold war trenches rang out from the rostrum. Nor was there anything new about the discourses on NATO participation in "solving global international problems," with which the bloc's policeman's functions are usually camouflaged. NATO Secretary General J. Lung and U.S. General A. Haig, supreme allied commander of NATO forces in Europe, conducted this choir, as they have done on several recent occasions.

The traditionally ill-intentioned hullabaloo that is staged annually at such conferences did, however, contain two features that are bound to provoke uneasiness among the world public. Firstly, it came to light that the 3-percent increase in military budget, which was scheduled at the Washington session of the NATO Council under Pentagon pressure, does not seem to be enough in the eyes of the NATO bosses. Appeals rang out in Hamburg for an additional increase in military appropriations. Behind these appeals can be clearly discerned a desire on the part of NATO circles to adopt a course toward a new leap in the arms race, which is already poisoning the international atmosphere.

The text of the resolution adopted at the conference produces an even more sinister impression. It speaks, in particular, of the desirability of "having enhanced -radiation weapons or neutron warheads in NATO." This resolution clearly helps those U.S. circles who want to begin neutron bomb production as soon as possible.

The participation at the Hamburg assemblage openly advocated equipping NATO armies with neutron weapons despite the clearly expressed will of millions of Western Europeans who live where the strategists of this aggressive bloc are planning to deploy this monstrous weapon. The NATO Association "recommendations" are generating legitimate alarm among the public. After all, the implementation of plans to produce neutron weapons would jeopardize the continuation of the detente process.

The Hamburg conference of Atlanticists fully revealed the schemes of the NATO strategists, who are trying, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed in his Baku speech, to acquire a sword that is a little longer and a little bit sharper, as well as return to the "from a position of strength" policy.

The militarist exercises at the Hamburg conference are not simply a relapse into the receding cold war times. They are evidence that the reactionary forces are trying to broaden the offensive against detente and return to that foreign policy course that has been bankrupted on several occasions already.

TASS EXCERPTS FROM POST STORY ON POWERPLANT IN FINLAND

LD291336Y Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 29 September, TASS--Thomas O'Toole writes today in the Washington POST from Liviisa, Finland, in part: The Finns who operate the first nuclear power plant to be exported to the West by the Soviet Union jokingly refer to it as their "Eastinghouse" reactor. But they see the future for Soviet nuclear power as anything but laughable.

The Finns call their Soviet-built plant "Eastinghouse" because it so closely resembles the 38 nuclear electric plants built around the world by Westinghouse, the American company preeminent in the field.

Westinghouse tried to land this contract eight years ago but lost to the Soviets even though it bid 20 percent less than the 250 million the Finns paid the Soviets. Therein lies a story.

For the last two years, Westinghouse has told the White House and the Congress that stricter controls on nuclear exports will mean a staggering loss of sales. Insisting that nuclear energy is here to stay, Westinghouse has said that if American companies fail to build the world's nuclear power plants, the French and the West Germans will.

There is little doubt that American companies such as Westinghouse may lose some of their share of the nuclear market but there is doubt that the French and Germans will capture that loss. If the Finnish experience is a guide, it may be the Soviets who win a large share of the market.

A trip to this small town on the Gulf of Finland by touring Americcan journalists offers evidence that this may turn out to be one of the most serious economic threats the Soviet Union has ever mounted on the West.

The Soviet-built plant is already in operation, a shiny, whirring machine that last week started its fourth straight month without missing a kilowatt. An almost identical second plant is nearly constructed, less than 100 yards from the first. More than 600 Soviet construction workers are still at work there.

Talks are taking place concerning a third plant, which at 1 million kilowatts will be more than twice the size of the 440,000 kilowatt plant now in service. The Finns say they don't have to decide on this plant for another two years, but it is clear from conversations here were executives of the government-owned Imatran Vioma Power Co that a decision of sorts has already been reached--the plant will be built by the Soviets.

"Why change something when it works?" Asked Kalveli Numninen, director of Imatran. Anders Palmgren, superintendent of the Loviisa power station added: "The plant we have here happens to be one of the best in the world. The fuel works well, the vibrations in the turbines are low and we have not had a single fuel leak in more than 10,000 hours of operation. We are delighted with this nuclear power plant."

The Finns talks bluntly about how they would like to become salesmen for Soviet nuclear power around the world. The Finns here think that the Soviet nuclear power design is as good as any in the West and want to share in the profits they see tumbling into Soviet coffers once others turn to Moscow.

Currently said to be negotiating to buy Soviet nuclear plants are Cuba, Libya and a third, unnamed country. Visitors now flock to Loviisa to watch the plant work and to talk about it with the Finns.

The Loviisa plant could win the Good Housekeeping award for industrial cleanliness. It is nearly spotless from its white turbines to the dark green of its cooling tanks along the walls of the main reaction building. The reactor itself is silent. The only noise is the high-pitched whine of the turbines.

The Finns say one reason they picked the Soviet plant over the Westinghouse design is the financing, which other countries might not get from the Soviets. They loaned the Finns money at low interest rates, gave them uranium fuel free of charge for the first year and let the Finns subcontract almost half the construction work to Finnish firms.

The way the Finns tell it, the country needs nuclear energy. Finland has no oil, coal or natural gas and pays out more than 1 billion dollars a year to import energy. The country is so flat it has only some dam sites left to exploit, all of them expensive. The only domestic fuel is peat. Nuclear power presently supplies 8 percent of Finland's electricity, and that figure is likely to rise to 35 percent within a few years. That would make Finland the world's most nuclear-dependent nation, but the Finns hope that their experience with plants such as "Eastinghouse" will turn to profits when other energy-strapped countries are shopping for Soviet nuclear technology.

KIRILLIN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PARIS 1 OCT

LD012240Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, 1 Oct--A Soviet Government delegation led by Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, arrived here today to take part in the 13th session of the Permanent Mixed Soviet-French Commission on Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation. The delegation includes Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister for foreign trade; Stepan Chervonenko, USSR ambassador to France; Dzhermen Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, and other responsible workers.

The Soviet Government delegation was met at Orly Airport by Andre Giraud, French minister for industry; Pierre Aigrain, prime ministerial state secretary for research, and other officials.

The 13th session of the commission, which will be held 2-3 October, is to analyze the present state of scientific-technical and economic cooperation between the USSR and France, and set forth ways for further expanding and deepening this cooperation.

PRAVDA DELEGATION PARTICIPATES IN PCE PAPER'S FESTIVAL

LD3017O4Y Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] MUNDO OBRERO is celebrating its annual festival in Madrid. This event fits into the framework of festivals held by the press organs of all the European communist and workers parties; they are demonstrations of the efforts of these parties in the interests of the working people, detente and peaceful cooperation. These festivals serve to strengthen links between communists and millions of working people through political, sporting and cultural events.

"Among those participating is a delegation from PRAVDA. For those visiting the Casa de Campo, there will be much interest in the pavilions of the USSR, Poland, the GDR, Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia. The exhibits in the Soviet pavilion will provide information on the activities of the CPSU and on the life and work of (?Soviet people). Visitors will be able to see Soviet films and acquire Soviet books and souvenirs as well as receive answers to their questions. All of this will contribute to the consolidation of friendly relations between the peoples of our countries. Lately there has been a great revival in contacts between the CPSU and the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], and between young communist organizations in both countries. The party of Lenin and the people of the land of the soviets have always demonstrated fighting solidarity with the valiant struggle of Spanish communists and democrats for a new Spain. Spanish communists, stressed the message from the CPSU Central Committee to the Ninth PCE Congress, held in April, can rely on the unbreakable faith of the CPSU to the principles of internationalism--both now and in the future. The MUNDO OBRERO festival, the festival of Spanish communists, is beginning. Soviet readers of MUNDO OBRERO and the communists of the Soviet Union wish Spanish communists success with this festival."

ZORIN ON 'DANGEROUS DELUSION' OF CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

LD0101144Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] I can understand Americans who think the Camp David summit solved the problems that defied solution for 3 decades. Administration officials have as much as said this; so have commentators of the news media. The public is given to believe President Carter's meeting with Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat cut the Gordian knot of Middle East problems, and now everything will go smoothly. I have no hope that what I say in the next few minutes will change this thinking, but perhaps it will help you to put post-Camp David development in a new perspective.

Let me remind you first of how differently American and Soviet newsmen appraised Anwar as-Sadat's sensational visit to Israel nearly 1 year ago. The American media fairly bubbled with optimism. They said the move had worked a radical change in the Middle East situation. It would be much easier now to iron out the differences between the Arab countries and Israel. Americans turned the Egyptian president almost into a biblical hero. The Soviet news, media, in contrast, warned against exaggerated optimism. They questioned that a move made behind the backs of the rest of the Arab world could solve the complex problems of the Middle East.

I happened to visit America shortly after President as-Sadat's initiative, and I heard accusations from newsmen that the Soviet Union was criticizing the Egyptian president because it didn't like him, and this attitude, they said, would not help solve Middle East problems. I assured them the Soviet Union's skepticism had nothing to do with likes or dislikes or prestige either. The Soviet Union simply believed that if moves have no realistic ideas behind them and lack the support of the Arab world in general they are intended to impress and no more. They cannot help solve complex problems.

Developments soon proved the truth of this. The applause died down in the American media. Commentators began saying that initiative was an empty gesture. This time, too, I feel certain the excitement will give way to bitter disappointment. The Camp David agreements will be dismissed as worthless. Why do I say this? Because politics are not as simple as all that. It's not enough for a few statesmen to get together, argue a bit, haggle a bit and solve a problem that has been outstanding for decades. If thing are that simple, why is it nothing could be done before? Were earlier administrations in the While House less competent or less interested in finding a solution for the Middle East? Did the Carter administration really succeed in forcing its partners to lay aside differences and take a common stand?

If we examine the Camp David agreements carefully, we find they offer no solutions for the key problems of the Middle East--namely an Israeli withdrawal from all the overrun Arab territories, and the creation of an independent Palestine. To be effective, the agreements must have the support of all parties to the conflict, but the reaction in the Arab world and the subsequent failure of the Vance mission show that the Arab nations do not feel themselves bound by the agreement.

It looks as though the most the Camp David summit achieved was to drive President as-Sadat into a separate treaty with Israel. But will this treaty guarantee peace in the Middle East? Obviously not if all the other countries, including Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria, refuse to support it. Washington can count it among its diplomatic achievements that it managed to pull Egypt out of the united front of Arab nations, but this doesn't mean the other Arab states are going to stop struggling for what they consider just, and hence the situation in the Middle East will remain as explosive as ever.

I will say more. I believe what today Washington considers a major diplomatic achievement may have serious consequences for the United States. The United States is becoming more and more involved in the Middle East conflict. There is a possibility American Armed Forces may be drawn in. The lesson of Vietnam should not be forgotten. This is why President Brezhnev said a few days ago that the Camp David agreements only create the illusion of a Middle East adjustment. A good deal of the applause in Washington springs from the belief the agreements have effectively removed the Soviet Union from the Middle East affairs. This is a dangerous delusion. A year ago on 1 October the Soviet Union and the United States signed a joint document on the Middle East. Recent developments show that Washington has gone back on the principles of this document. It wishes to act by itself, but a conflict of such a scale as the Middle East conflict cannot be settled without the Soviet Union, and it's not a question of national pride or prestige.

If the Middle East problem is really to be adjusted, separate talks and unilateral actions will not help. There must be a return to the generally recognized machinery of the Geneva conference.

STUDIO NINE DISCUSSES USSR'S LINKS TO MIDDLE EAST ISSUE

LD302325Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Announcer-read "Highlights" from 30 September Studio Nine program with Prof Valentin Zorin, Soviet radio and television political observer; Vitaliy Kobysh, controller (as heard) of the International Information Department at the CPSU Central Committee; and Aleksandr Bovin, political observer of IZVESTIYA]

[Text] The participants in the program made a detailed analysis of the Camp David agreements. They concluded that it is impossible to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on these agreements because they ignore the basic issues--namely, withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territory, recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establish their own independent state.

Participants in the program dealt in detail with the U.S. role in the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks. One wonders why Washington took the risk of officially taking an active and direct part in the talks. The participants (?see a reason for this). It is worth noting, first of all, that the Middle East plays a large part in U.S. military programs and is full of U.S. military bases. U.S. fleets cruise near its shores. The United States today receives 1/2 the oil it consumes from the Middle East. To a large extent, oil is the key to U.S. Middle East policy--although not the only key. The United States sees the Middle East as an area of confrontation with the Soviet Union, and in this connection, it tries to strengthen its influence there. At the same time, it makes all efforts to check Soviet political influence in this area.

However, the United States is achieving this effect in a very unique way. U.S. propaganda and diplomacy raise the flag of the Soviet threat wherever there is a tendency toward the national liberation movement or where the people control power. And here the screams about the Soviet threat become louder. (?Nevertheless) we see that the national liberation movement is actually ascending.

The United States was compelled to enter the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks more actively due to (?domestic realities). The domestic policy defeats suffered by President Carter have made it necessary to (?try to move to) international issues. And this is very important in raising the prestige of the U.S. administration on the eve of the November congressional elections.

What did the United States rely on in pushing As-Sadat to (? conclude) the separate deal in Camp David? The participants in the Studio Nine program believe that, above all, it counted on the support of the conservative Arab regimes, especially Jordan and Saudi Arabia, for this deal. The United States tried to tamper with their class interest and frighten them with the so-called Soviet threat and the radicalism of the future Palestinian state. But Washington did (?not) taken into consideration the national and religious feelings of the Arabs. And, in the end, neither Jordan nor Saudi Arabia gave their assistance and support to the Camp David agreements, nor did they refuse to support the Palestinians. This development has led to despair across the ocean.

The claim that the Soviet Union criticized the Camp David agreements because the complex Middle East question had been solved without its participation and that this hurt its pride has been heard not only in the West. Such claims can never be reconciled with reality. The issue is that no peace will be established in the Middle East without the participation of all parties concerned--and the Soviet Union is undoubtedly one of them since the Middle East lies near its borders--especially those countries that can guarantee the agreements that would be signed. The Soviet Union is naturally one of these countries.

ATHERTON'S EFFORTS TO SELL CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS 'FUTILE'

LD302200Y Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, September 30, TASS--Despite the clear and unambiguous refusal of Arab countries to support the Camp David deal, the United States keeps up with the attempts, as the Washington POST put it, to "sell" this separate agreement in the Middle East so as to "clear the obstacles on the road of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty". Continuing the tour of the Middle East region, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton visited Israel-held Arab lands on the Western Bank of the Jordan River. According to reports of the London FINANCIAL TIMES Washington's envoy exerted efforts to "condition" Palestinian mayors of towns to compel them to accept the provisions of the Camp David deal, which envisages the granting to these territories in future of narrow "autonomy" under Tel Aviv's control. But going by press reports, the efforts of the American diplomat proved futile.

Mayors of Ramallah, Bethlehem and other Arab towns occupied by Israelis rejected the project of this "autonomy". Mayor of Ariha 'Abd al-'Aziz Suwayti said that the Camp David agreements are a manoeuvre aimed at perpetuation of Israel's rule in occupied Arab lands. More than 30 prominent public and religious leaders of Jerusalem, of the Western Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Sector signed a petition in which they resolutely condemned the collusion at Camp David, describing it as betrayal of the interests of Arab people. The Camp David agreements, the documents says, ignore the lawful representative of the Palestinian people, the Palestine Liberation Organization. Genuine peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through restoration of Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem, the Western Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Sector. The petition urges the population of Israel-occupied Arab lands to condemn resolutely the plans to impose on them the sort of "autonomy" envisaged by the Camp David agreements.

According to a report of a New York TIMES correspondent, Alfred Atherton discussed with Israeli Prime Minister Begin the "prospects of resumption of direct talks on peace between Israel and Egypt." The U.S. envoy arrived in Cairo for preparation of Israeli-Egyptian talks which, according to the U.S. press, are planned to be opened in mid-October. The Cairo AL-AHRAM reports that question of the United States construction of two new Israeli air bases in the Negev Desert will be, specifically, touched upon during Atherton's conversations with the president of Egypt. The newspaper writes that As-Sadat already discussed this question in a telephone conversation with President of the United States Carter.

In this connection political observers point to the letter that U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown sent, on President Carter's directive, to Israel's defence minister, Weizman. The letter sets out the United States stand concerning construction of air bases in the Negev Desert. The letter says, specifically, that these bases will be built for the purpose of replacing the existing Israeli air bases situated in the part of the occupied Egyptian territory that Israelis will have to leave under the planned peace treaty. The President of the United States, the letter says, is prepared to insist that the Congress give approval for the aid that the U.S. side can offer to Israel in the construction of new military bases. It is said in capitals of Arab countries that the United States harbours the plan of creating an Egyptian-Israeli alliance that would be directed against Arab countries that do not support the separate deal. The Syrian AL-THAWRAH writes that Harold Brown is expected to arrive in Cairo shortly. He will discuss the possibility of strengthening contacts in the military sphere between Egypt and Israel under the auspices of the United States.

The newspaper writes that during the visit the U.S. defence secretary will try to study the strategic and tactical situation in the region, to draw up a new military map and to pinpoint the areas where U.S. military bases will be situated. The newspaper stresses that the concrete role of Egypt and Israel in their struggle against progressive Arab regimes and countries of the African Continent will be determined.

King Husayn of Jordan today left on a tour of a number of countries. He will visit, specifically, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Oman. It was announced in Amman that the purpose of his trip is to hold talks about the dituation that formed after the Camp David meeting and about the situation that formed after the Camp David meeting and about the ways of consolidating Arabs' unity. In the meantime, a wave of protests against the deal at Camp David is mounting in the Arab world. A mass meeting was held in Baghdad whose participants rejected As-Sadat's capitulatory course and urged Arabs to take a stand in a united front against the plot of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Further Report

LD011918Y Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD

["Opposition to Camp David Mounts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 1, TASS--Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Yasir 'Arafat conferred yesterday in Damascus with his political advisers and the command of guerrilla groups in the presence of members of the PLO Executive. The WAFA agency reports the conference examined developments in the Arab world and "ways of opposing conspiracies hatched against the Palestine revolution". Yasir 'Arafat discussed also with Syrian Foreign Minister A.H. Khaddam the results of the journey of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to a number of Arab countries and his talks in Amman, Riyadh and Kuwait aimed at working out a single position in regard to the Egyptian-Israeli separate collusion. At present a similar trip to countries of the Arabian Peninsula is being made by King Husayn of Jordan. In Amman Crown Prince Hassan once again confirmed Jordan's firm and steadfast policy in regard to ajust settlement of the Middle East crisis. He stressed that lasting peace in the area can only be established given the complete withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab lands, including the Arab part of Jerusalem and granting the Arab Palestine people the right to self determination.

Attempts by Assistant to the U.S. Secretary of State Atherton to seek people ready to cooperate in implementing the Camp David accords among the mayors and other public figures of the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Sector, failed.

Only 9 out of the 23 Palestine mayors came to meet the high ranking American diplomatist, but even they condemned the Egyptian-Israeli deal. The mayor of the Israeli-occupied city of Bethlehem stated that the Palestine participants in the meeting demanded an end to the establishment of Israeli settlements on the West Bank, pointing out that any negotiations over a Middle East settlement must involve representatives of the PLO. We are all against the Camp David documents. They ignore those who represent our interests and regard us merely as residents of the West Bank, not as citizens of a future Palestine state, said the mayor of Ramallah. To dispell any doubts regarding Israel's intentions, Prime Minister Begin today again stressed, in an interview for the papers MA'ARIV and YEDIOTH AHARONOT that Israel will never agree to a Palestine state on its borders. As if in reply to U.S. President Carter, who maintained in an interview for the Jerusalem POST that self-rule based on complete autonomy will be introduced on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Sector, Begin said that the Palestinians will have "autonomy" only in matters of public health, education and taxation. But they will never be allowed, the Israeli premier went on, to establish relations with any foreign state, maintain armed forces, or create an independent state. Begin stated also that Israel will never agree to the elimination of Jewish settlements on the Golan Heights. As to Jerusalem, according to the Israeli premier, it will "remain the Israeli capital for all time, and we shall never allow the Arab flag to fly above it." Despite these demands by Tel Aviv, absolutely unacceptable to the Arabs, Cairo, nudged on by Washington, is rushing the conclusion of a separate peace treaty with Israel. Negotiations between them will be resumed "under U.S. supervision" in Washington on October 12. In these negotiations, foreign news agencies report, Tel Aviv will demand from Cairo compensation for all the structures, including roads and communications lines, built by the Israelis on the o occupied territory of Sinai to be returned to Egypt. Israel intends also to reserve certain "rights" to oil extracted on Sinai.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT ENDS TRIP TO JORDAN, SAUDI ARABIA, KUWAIT

ID302000Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 30 Sep 78 ID

[Text] The tour by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait has ended. The tour took place in accordance with the resolution of the Conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, held in Damascus last week. Its aim was to acquaint the Arab leaders with the front's stance toward the Camp David accords and As-Sadat's capitulatory, betraying policy. During the tour, President Hafiz al-Asad held talks with the leaders of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait; as is known, these leaders have expressed their opposition to the Camp David accords despite the pressure they were subjected to by the United States. Talks have shown that their stand is very close to that of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Following his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad, King Husayn noted that there was an identity of views with regard to the majority of, if not all, questions discussed. He added: Our two countries aspire for a just, lasting peace in the Middle East, but not on the basis proposed by Camp David. Identity of views was also noted during the talks of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Kuwaiti officials pointed out that both countries enjoy identical views with regard to the majority of questions. REUTER reports from Kuwait that Kuwait is prepared to play its share in foiling the endeavors of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to impose a capitulatory settlement on the Arab peoples. This attitude adopted by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Jordan shows how isolated the Egyptian regime is today. In the meantime it creates a good foundation for the solidarity of the Arabs in establishing a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

PRAVDA CITES CALL FOR LEGALIZING TURKISH COMMUNIST PARTY

LD280807Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Urgent Issue"]

[Text] Ankara, 25 September--In the pages of the newspaper BARIS, the well-known publicist (A. Esmer) raises the question of the need to legalize the Communist Party of Turkey, proscribed by the authorities more than 50 years ago.

The time has come, the publicist declares, to repeal the acts banning the activity of the Communist Party and to grant it the right to participate freely in the country's political life. There are no grounds for maintaining the ban on its legal activity.

TURKISH LEFTISTS ON TRIAL FOR GREETING CPSU ANNIVERSARY

LD291155Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Istanbul, 26 September--According to the newspaper GUNAYDIN, the Criminal Court of Istanbul recently examined the case brought against leaders of the Turkish Socialist Workers Party (TSIP) who are accused of "communist propaganda." The reason for the case is the fact that the party leadership sent greetings to the CPSU Central Committee on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. (As is known, the state leadership of the country also sent congratulations to Moscow on that date).

Speaking at a session of the court, members of the TSIP leadership stated that in a democratic state the sending of a telegram of congratulations cannot be regarded as a crime. Nonetheless, the newspaper reports, the accused are threatened with a long prison sentence.

USSR, TURKEY SIGN LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT

LD301404Y Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, September 30, TASS--The first long-term Soviet Turkish trade agreement for 1979-81 has been initialed here.

The agreement envisages a major rise in trade between the two countries which is to exceed 1,000 million dollars.

The Soviet Union will export to the Republic of Turkey machinery, equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, fertilisers, metals. Turkey will supply the Soviet Union with textiles, tobacco, dry fruits, citrus fruits and other traditional commodities.

The Soviet-Turkish agreement has been a positive step in the development of trade and economic cooperation between Turkey and the Soviet Union, said Deputy Minister of Trade of Turkey S. Durugunel. Characterising the trade cooperation between the Soviet Union and developing countries, the journal of the Turkish business circles, ITHALAT ITHRACAT POSTASI writes that the USSR develops trade links with other states on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The USSR's economic links with developing countries have reached a great scope, the article points out. The USSR helps developing countries to strengthen the foundations of their national industry and promotes mechanisation of agriculture through deliveries of modern equipment.

BAKGROUND, PLANS OF NEW PRIME MINISTER BOTHA VIEWED

LD291322Y Moscow International Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] South Africa's defense minister for the last 12 years now, was elected the new prime minister and here's a comment by Vladimir Zhuravlov of our staff:

Botha is a common white name in South Africa. The "International Who's Who" lists four Bothas, all South African politicians and diplomats of long standing. Pieter Botha, 62, the newly elected prime minister, has five children, a graduation diploma from the University of Orange Free State. He used to be deputy minister of the interior, minister of communities, public works and colored affairs. He is leader of the National Party.

Quite a background for any prime minister, also quite (?experienced) in carrying out (?work) in important government posts. For the last 12 years, Botha was defense minister under the former Prime Minister, Vorster.

Personally, Pieter Botha is regarded as being a hard line politicians. There is no indication of Botha becoming more soft. According to REUTER, he is even more intransigent than Mr Vorster himself. What's more, he's a strong authoritarian. Psychologists say such characters don't change. Certainly (?we hear this). Speaking on the steps of Parliament, Pieter Botha immediately stressed the improved relations between, and I quote, different races. This is his home program. The improvement will take place, however, in what Botha called the white-ruled republic.

How about some majority rule for a change, since it is the majority rule issue that basically makes the source of the trouble and subsequently (?urges) to improve the situation in South Africa. As to Botha's foreign program, he said he intended to build friendly relations with neighboring African countries. That would have sounded like a very positive program too, had it not been for Angola, the neighboring state. Why Angola? It was Vorster's administration that initiated South African invasion into Angola and Vorster's defense minister, Pieter Botha, was then in command of the operation. The (Cassinga) episode, as well as Soweto, could be attributed to Botha's much-adored leisure interests, shooting and hunting.

On the whole, Mr Botha seems to be that rare kind of a person who manages to combine his interests with his official responsibilities. Ultimately, Pieter Botha looks forward to an even sweeter life by turning South Africa into one of the most wonderful countries in the world. Well, the plan could be suitable, had it not been for the native population which outnumbers by six times, the white.

PMAC MEMBER DISCUSSES SOCIALIST BUILDING IN ETHIOPIA

LD301400Y Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 30, TASS--Despite the incessant intrigues of international imperialism, separatists and internal reaction against the Ethiopian revolution, the broad popular masses continue scoring new successes in the sphere of socio-economic transformation, said member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Sileshi Mengesha.

Speaking in Makale, he emphasized that to implement the main objective of the national-democratic revolution--the construction in the country of the foundations of a socialist society, all efforts should now be exerted at boosting labour productivity, rehabilitating the war-ravaged national economy and its development. Only relying on the firm economic basis, unity and cohesion of the working people, the Ethiopian revolution will be able to attain the complete and final victory, said the member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia.

ETHIOPIA, CUBA SIGN COOPERATION MEMORANDUM

LD291242Y Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 29, TASS--A memorandum on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Ethiopia and Cuba, which largely broadens the existing relations between the two countries, has been signed in Ethiopia's capital.

The document was drawn up in the course of the negotiations held during the recent visit to Ethiopia of a Cuban delegation, headed by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro.

In accordance with the memorandum, Cuba will give Ethiopia assistance in agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, trade, economy, planning, public health, and will send its specialists to Ethiopia, stipends will be granted to Ethiopian students, and new forms of cooperation in training qualified cadres will be elaborated.

At the memorandum-signing ceremony, both sides expressed confidence that the document will help further strengthen and broaden the friendly fraternal relations between the peoples of the two countries.

MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT SCORES 'IMPERIALIST MACHINATIONS'

LD011954Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD

["To End Dangerous Provocations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, October 1, TASS--The radical socio-economic reforms in Madagascar, the unquestionable successes scored in a short period by the republic's people in every field of life, are obviously not to the liking of certain Western circles. The monopolies, all those who have made a habit of looting the riches of others, of exploiting other peoples, are at present concentrating fire on the country whose people selflessly work to realize its approved program--the charter of the Malagasy socialist revolution.

Speaking at a press conference here, the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka stated: "One gets the impression that the original Malagasy experience annoys some people. They are trying to put spokes in our wheels". The president cited convincing facts and proof of gross attempts by neocolonialists and racists to destabilise the people's power in the republic and demanded that an end be put once and for all to the machinations of imperialist mercenaries, agents and secret services against genuine progressive regimes on Madagascar, in the zone of the Indian Ocean and in Africa.

"World public opinion is our chief weapon," the president said. "We are sounding the alarm. We say: This is what is happening in Africa, this is what is happening in the Indian Ocean, this is what we are afraid of."

In recent months Malagasy frontier guards caught and expelled from the country a number of foreigners doubtlessly linked with Western secret services, and also mercenaries. These persons were sent to Madagascar for subversive activities. According to data published here in the latest issue of the magazine JEUNE AFRIQUE, Western secret services are making efforts to secretly galvanise the old subversive network on the island belonging to neocolonialist times, and use them against the republic's popular patriotic government.

The Malagasy experience is of a unique kind, writes L'HUMANITE. It may inspire many other African countries. It's just for this that it is dangerous to imperialism. It is in this context that one should understand the manoeuvres, provocations and blackmail against Madagascar.

International public opinion condemns encroachments of imperialist forces on the sacred right of the peoples of Madagascar and other developing countries to choose their own road of development, to follow the road of socio-economic progress.

MEDICINES, OTHER AID SENT TO ZIMBABWE REFUGEES

LD291124Y Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, September 29, TASS--A big consignment of clothes, medicines and other cargoes has been brought here by a special AN-12 Aeroflot flight. This is a gift from the Sovjet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee to Zimbabwe refugees who were compelled to leave their homeland, fleeting from repressions of Rhodesian punitive troops.

Accepting the gift, a representative of the Patriotic Front, which leads the Zimbabwe people's armed struggle against the illegal Smith regime, expressed profound gratitude to the people of the Soviet Union and their government for the disinterested assistance and support to the national liberation struggle to the peoples in the south of Africa. The world's first socialist state, he stressed, has always been and remains a reliable friend of the oppressed peoples which fight for their freedom and national independence.

NETO LEAVES MOZAMBIQUE AFTER SIGNING TREATY

LD301202Y Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, September 30, TASS--Agostingho Neto, president of the people's Republic of Angola, who stayed in the People's Republic of Mozambique on an official visit at the head of a party and government delegation, left for home today.

A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries has been signed as a result of the negotiations with President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel.

CONSTITUTION PROTECTS RELIGIOUS BELIEVERS, NONBELIEVERS

LD291145Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Correspondent V. Ponomareva interview with V.G. Furov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs: "Socialism and Freedom of Conscience"]

[Text] [Question] The country's fundamental law guarantees USSR citizens freedom of conscience, that is, "...the right to profess any religion or to profess none, to perform religious services or to convey atheist propaganda." How is this right guaranteed in the USSR?

[Answer] Article 52 of the USSR Constitution is one of the vivid pieces of evidence of the democratism of the socialist system. It preserves and develops the principles of the state's attitude to religion that were outlined by Lenin.

The constitutional right to profess any religion or to profess none is guaranteed above all by the fact that in the USSR the church is separated from the state and the school from the church. The state does not interfere in the internal life of religious organizations and the church does not interfere in the affairs of the state.

The Soviet state provides believers with specified material conditions essential for meeting their religious needs. In our country more than 20,000 orthodox and old-believer places of worship, Muslim mosques, Catholic churches, Lutheran chapels, Jewish synagogues and prayer-houses have been placed at the disposal of believers. Among these are many churches and mosques created by great architects and talented craftsmen of past generations, which are very valuable architectural and historical monuments.

The most important guarantee of the freedom of conscience is state control, insuring that throughout the country's territory the USSR Constitution, which guarantees freedom of conscience, is strictly observed and that the rights of believers to freedom of religion is insured. Article 52 also guarantees the freedom of atheist propaganda.

[Question] The former Constitution spoke of antireligious propaganda, while the new Constitution speaks of atheist propaganda. Is this a fundamental clarification?

[Answer] This clarification is logical because there is deep meaning in it. Apart from criticism of religion there is also a positive aspect here--the shaping of a scientific materialist world outlook and the intellectual development of the individual. Even greater opportunities are being revealed for giving the working masses access to genuine scientific knowledge. The insulting of believers' feelings is ruled out and conditions are created for uniting all believers and nonbelievers in their common struggle for communism.

[Question] Article 52 of the USSR Constitution contains lines not included in the previous fundamental law of the country: "The incitement of hostility or hatred in connection with religious beliefs is prohibited." What was the motive behind the inclusion of this addendum?

[Answer] The incitement of hostility or hatred in connection with religious beliefs is an important distinctive feature of many antagonistic societies. [paragraph continues]

By kindling religious hostility, V.I. Lenin observed, the reactionary bourgeoisie would like to "divert the attention of the masses away from the really important and fundamental economic and political questions..." that the working class and the working masses are called upon to solve. That was the case in the past and it remains the case at the present time. Suffice it to recall Ulster, Lebanon, and many other regions of the contemporary capitalist world.

Our country's prerevolutionary history is a vivid example of how the Russian autocracy kindled national-religious strife and pitted nationalities against each others.

From the very first days of its existence, Soviet power resolutely abolished the privileged position of certain religions and the suppression of others.

The wording of the USSR Constitution article prohibiting the incitement of hostility and hatred in connection with religious beliefs is the legislative enshrinement of what we have gained in national-religious relations over 60 years. It embodies one of the demands in Lenin's "Declaration of the Rights of the People's of Russia," which proclaimed the abolition of each and every national and national-religious privilege and restriction. But this does not mean that interreligious contradictions have totally disappeared. The constitutional prohibition of any actions designed to stir up hostility and hatred on religious ground nips in the bud any attempts at pitting the followers of one religion against the followers of another.

On the other hand, Article 52 of the USSR Constitution provides for the defense of the rights of the individual. Believers and nonbelievers in the USSR are equal before the law; in particular, the infringement of the rights of believers, slighting and outraging their religious feelings, are inadmissible. Our legislation punishes on the basis of criminal law any discrimination abainst believers. Incitement of hostility and hatred on the basis of religious beliefs with respect to nonbelievers and atheists is also inadmissible.

Third and finally, the aforementioned provision of the Constitution is directed against the use of religion for antisocial purposes. The performance of religious services must not be accompanied by any antisocial manifestations. That is also demanded by Article 39, which stresses that the exercise of rights and freedoms by citizens (including, of course, the right to freedom of conscience) must not detract from the interests of society and the state, or from the rights of other citizens.

[Question] How are the religious needs of believers met in our country?

[Answer] Believers have all the conditions necessary for freely satisfying their religious needs, both on an individual basis and also jointly with other adherents of their religion, uniting to form religious societies and groups for this purpose.

At the present time there are about 20,000 religious societies on USSR territory, representing over 40 different religions and demoninations. Believers who have formed a religious society or group, in accordance with established law, are granted the right to free use of a special building for worship or to lease other premises that they can use for prayer meetings. They have the right to elect executive organs from among their fellow members to run the affairs of their society, to pool resources, and collect voluntary subscriptions in the place of worship among the members of the society for religious purposes.

In this connection it is impossible not to observe that the USSR Constitution fully accords with the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki European conference, which states that the signatory nations will recognize and respect the freedom of the individual to profess individually or collectively a religion or faith according to the dictates of his own conscience.

[Question] How are the rights of believers, guaranteed by the law, protected in the USSR?

[Answer] The basic principles for the protection of the rights of believers were drawn up in the first decrees of Soviet power. These decrees eliminated class inequality and the inequality of women (which was sanctified by the church); they abolished any curtailments of rights connected with the profession of or failure to profess any faith; and eliminated from all official enactments any instructions regarding a citizen's adherence to a religion.

The new USSR Constitution preserves and develops all these principles of Soviet democracy.

The Soviet laws regard refusal to hire citizens or to admit them to an educational establishment, their dismissal from work or expulsion from an educational establishment, the deprivation of citizens of their benefits and privileges established by the law, and equally any other material limitation of the rights of citizens on the grounds of their religious attitude to be punishable in accordance with criminal law.

All the legislative provisions now in force concerning protection of the rights of citizens are formulated succinctly, precisely and in crystallized form in the USSR Constitution.

In conclusion, I want to stress once again that the USSR Constitution is a law which guarantees equally the interests both of believers and nonbelievers. Such a law does not exist in any bourgeois society.

PERSONNEL CHANGES IN OBKOMS, REPUBLICS REPORTED

Abkhazskya ASSR

LD291119Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Excerpts] Sukhumi, GRUZINFORM--a Abkhazskiy Obkom plenum has taken place.

The plenum resolved to convene the routine 34th Abkhazskaya Oblast party conference on 12-13 January 1979.

Organizational questions were also examined at the plenum.

The plenum released Comrade A.P. Sakvarelidze, chairman of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, from his duties as Abkhazskiy Obkom Bureau member in connection with his nomination for studies.

The plenum elected Comrade Yu. D. Ubilav, chairman of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, as a member of the Abkhazskiy Obkom Bureau.

The plenum elected Comrade S.A. Saakyan, deputy chairman of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, as a candidate member of the Abkhazskiy Obkom Bureau.

A speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the work of the plenum was Comrade S. Ye. Khabeishvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

Sukhumi--Decrees have been published here today by the Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the release of Comrade A.P. Sakvarelidze from his duties as chairman of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Council of Ministers in connection with his nomination for studies and on the appointment of Comrade Yu. D. Ubilav as chairman of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Council of Ministers.

By decree of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade S.A. Saakyan is appointed deputy chairman of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Council of Ministers.

By decree of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Yu. D. Ubilav is released from his duties as Georgian minister of meat and dairy industry in connection with his appointment as chairman of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Council of Ministers.

Khmelnitskiy Obkom

AU291754Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 29 Sep 78 AU

[Summary] An obkom plenum held in Khmelnitskiy on 28 September discussed the work performed by party organizations in Kamenets-Podolskiy city and Volochisskiy Rayon to implement the CPSU Central Committee decision on the work of Kirgiz party organizations in enrolling party members and educating CPSU candidate members, as well as the progress made in the accountability and election campaign in the oblast's party organizations.

An organizational issue was also examined. The plenum relieved Comrade Bedko of the duties of obkom secretary and obkom Bureau member in connection with his departure for training. Comrade (Kubratyy), hitherto obkom section chief, was elected obkom secretary. Since Comrade (Polivnichyy) has been elected oblispolkim deputy chairman, the plenum relieved him of the duties of obkom secretary. The plenum elected Comrade (Papernyak), hitherto Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee inspector, as obkom secretary and obkom Bureau member. The plenum was addressed by Obkom First Secretary Lisovoy.

Kashkadarinskiy Obkom

LD291439Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Karshi, 22 September, UZTAG--A Kashkadarinskiy Obkom plenum today discussed the question of measures to improve party leadership of people's education in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. The report was delivered by Obkom Secretary M. Khudaykulov.

The plenum examined an organizational question. Kh. T. Tashev was released from the post of obkom secretary in connection with his departure on study. A.S. Sabirdzhanov was elected obkom secretary.

Ukrainian Obkoms

AU291925Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 29 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Tasks for implementing the decisions of the July CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the organizational and political work performed by Donetskiy Obkom to insure fulfillment of the plans for construction and commissioning of production facilities were discussed today at a Donetskiy Obkom plenum. Kachura, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and obkom first secretary, delivered a report. Titarenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, addressed the plenum. The plenum adopted for steady guidance and implementation the CPSU Central Committee decision and the advice and instructions given by Comrade Brezhnev during his recent meeting with obkom Bureau members. The plenum endorsed measures concerning the issue discussed.

The issue of convening the routine oblast party conference and the development of accountability and election meetings in the oblast were discussed today at a Vinnitskiy Obkom plenum. Obkom First Secretary Taratuta delivered a report. The plenum examined an organizational issue. In connection with his departure for training, Obkom Second Secretary Sobchenko was relieved of his post. Comrade Krivoruchko was elected obkom second secretary.

A Rovenskiy Obkom plenum was held today. A report on the development of accountability and election meetings in the oblast's party organizations and tasks in the field of preparations for party conferences was delivered by Obkom First Secretary Panasenko. The plenum examined an organizational issue. Since Comrade Koltunyuk has been appointed Ukrainian SSR first deputy minister of culture, the plenum relieved him of the duties of obkom secretary and obkom Bureau member. Comrade Martinova, hitherto oblispolkom deputy chairman, was elected obkom secretary and obkom Bureau member.

The work performed by oblast party organizations to carry out organizational and political measures aimed at implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU and Ukrainian CP congresses was examined today at a Volynskiy Obkom plenum. A report was delivered by Obkom First Secretary Korzh. A decision was adopted on convening the routine conference on the oblast party organization. An organizational issue was also examined. For health reasons, Rubchev was relieved of the duties of obkom secretary and obkom Bureau member. Palashchenko, hitherto Chernigobskiy Raykom first secretary in Chernigovskaya Oblast, was elected obkom secretary and obkom Bureau member. Kryuchkov, chief of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department participated in the plenum proceedings.

Moldavian Gossnab Chairman

LD291447Y Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 23 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the appointment of Comrade V.G. Parfenov as chairman of the Moldavian Gossnab]

[Text] Kishinev, 22 September--The Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a resolution appointing Vitaliy Georgiyevich Parfenov as chairman of the Moldavian Gossnab.

[Signed] K. Ilyashenko, chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A. Melnik, secretary of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SIBERIAN OIL REGIONS' TRANSPORT, HOUSING INADEQUATE

LD291545 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 September 1978 publishes on page 2 an 1,800-word article headed "The Transportation Factor," by I. Makarov, chief of the Sverdlov Railroad Tyumen section. He states that, despite the construction of new railroads in Tyumenskaya Oblast, those exploiting the area find that "the increase in the volume of transporation far from satisfies their needs." The Tyumen-Tobolsk Railroad was originally planned for a much lower capacity than is now needed, so it has become a bottleneck. The capacity of the Tyumen railroad network must be considerably increased, but "construction work is proceeding unsatisfactorily" and work on the construction of sidings is particularly criticized. Since new deposits are about to be opened up, "the transportation network for the exploitation of these fields must be considered today." Makarov suggests that it would be expedient for "all capital investments allotted for railroad construction by ministries exploiting the region to be pooled and given to a single contractor." Another "gate" to the region is needed in addition to Tuymen, and Makarov states that it is necessary to begin "planning a railroad from Urengoy to the west." More personnel is also needed, and this is being held back by the housing shortage.

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian, also for 27 September, publishes on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences V. Samsonov, chief of the East Siberian Geological Administration for Oil and Gas Prospecting, on the need to take local conditions into account in organizing prospecting work in East Siberia. Samsonov describes the difficult natural conditions in the Irkutsk and Yakutsk areas, where a considerable proportion of the transportation is by air. He states that by improving road and water transport and cutting down on air transport, "we could save R5-6 million a year." "The participation of the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab is necessary" because of the importance of the question. Air transport cannot be completely dispensed with but could be made more efficient, Samsonov notes, by bringing in lighter drilling equipment, for instance. He also raises the question of "restructuring existing geological prospecting organizations," with the creation of production associations, to help create "normal work and leisure conditions for people."

ECONOMIC USE OF FUEL, ENERGY MUST BE IMPROVED

LD291343Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Saving Fuel and Energy"]

[Text] The steady growth of social production and the satisfaction of the working people's multifaceted demands are directly connected with the planned increase in the extraction of raw materials and all types of fuel, and with the increase in production of electricity and thermal energy. That is why every year in our country coal mines and pits come into operation, new oil deposits are exploited and thermal, hydroelectric and nuclear power stations are constructed.

Taking pride in their successes in developing the fuel and energy complex, Soviet people are concerned, like true proprietors, about the rational expenditure of fuel and energy. "However much our society's wealth may grow," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the 25th party congress, "the strictest economy and thrift remain very important for developing the national economy and for improving the people's prosperity."

In many enterprises, economic use of fuel and energy has become an immutable law of management. Worthy of attention is the valuable experience of the metallurgists of Magnitka, the power workers of the Kostroma GRES and many leading associations in Moscow and Leningrad. Good results are yielded by the all-union public inspection of resource utilization efficiency, held in all sectors. Millions of workers and specialists take part in mass checks, inspections and contests. As a result, in 2 years above-plan production worth $1.5 billion has been obtained. Mass competition on the basis of "individual savings accounts" made it possible for the labor collectives of Sverdlovskaya Oblast to save more than 800 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and over 400,000 tons of fuel since the start of the 5-year plan.

But it is by no means the same everywhere. At many enterprises and construction sites fuel and energy resources are used in an uncontrolled way, in accordance with outdated norms. As a result, in the second quarter of this year alone fuel was overexpended by about 13 percent of USSR Ministry of Coal Industry enterprises, more then 10 percent of construction materials industry plants and a number of thermal stations and metallurgical combines.

The state allots considerable resources to the construction of coal mines and power stations, the exploitation of oil and gas deposits and the transportation of fuel. How can capital expenditure be recovered more quickly? It is necessary, on the one hand, to extract natural wealth more completely and reduce technological wastage at all stages of the processing of raw materials. On the other hand, the use of fuel and energy resources in the consumer sphere must be significantly improved. It is necessary to observe norms and limits morestrictly in the expenditure of fuel, steam, heat and electricity.

Nearly half of all the fuel consumed is used for generating electricity. That means that the main reserve for savings is here. At every thermal power station energy units and heating plants must be put in order, work regimes must be observed more strictly, and breakdowns and unplanned stoppages of machinery must be eliminated. It is equally important to speed up the introduction of more economical units and heating installations. In metallurgy, the cement industry and chemicals enterprises many secondary energy resources are lost to no purpose. To use them to heat living quarters and for growing vegetables in hothouses is an urgent task.

A broad sphere of fuel and energy consumption is represented by housing and municipal services. State expenditure on services to the housing pool is many times greater than what the population pays to enjoy these benefits. Rightly proud of this social gain, every Soviet person is called upon to be zealous and thrifty. "You Use Fuel and Energy--Save Them!"--this slogan must today become a norm of life, an immutable rule. The struggle for savings is not a short-term campaign; it must be characterized by mass work everywhere and be carried out constantly and systematically, not occasionally.

The country is entering the final quarter of the year. The most difficult period for production is approaching--the fall-winter period, when demand for heat and energy rises sharply. It is important that all collectives, collaborating skillfully with transportation workers, replenish fuel stores in time, insure that it is carefully stored, and put energy and measuring equipment and heating conduits in good order. Ministries should check once more on the progress of this work in enterprises and give on-the-spot assistance to those collectives where delays and difficulties are observed.

The basis of thirift is the well-organized accounting of resources and their expenditure. Here the role of economic and financial services is great.

At leading enterprises and construction sites strict monitoring is carried out of the expenditure of material and energy resources not only for the whole plant but in every shop, sector and workplace. It is with this that work on economy and thrift must begin. Next comes improvement of machinery and technology, and introduction of progressive processes and more economical methods of processing raw materials. Success is achieved where the struggle for savings is carried out with the broad participation of every worker.

In many collectives, trade union organizations are now creating review commissions, which include leading workers and specialists. Their task is to help elaborate well-founded, intensive pledges on saving resources and to monitor the progress of their fulfillment. The introduction of progressive norms for fuel and energy expenditure must be constantly in the commissions' field of vision. Efforts must be made everywhere to insure that indicators on saving resources are included in the conditions for competition, in pledges and counterplans and in collective contracts.

The patriotic movement for thrift must be led by party organizations. It is their duty to teach working people to be zealous custodians of the people's property and to constantly raise personal responsibility in production. Every communist is called upon to be a model of concern for the interests of society and to prove in everyday practical matters the significance of economies for the further development of production and for increasing the people's prosperity.

All that is extracted from the earth or produced in industrial enterprises must be used to the greatest effect--in the interests of social production and for the benefit of the people.

TESTS YIELD LARGE GAS STRIKE IN TURKMENIA

LD291443Y Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 24 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[B. Muradov report: "A Mighty Source of Gas"]

[Text] Gaz-Achak--While testing the first exploratory borehole in the new "Stikhinynaya" field, a powerful flow of gas was obtained.

Its daily yield exceeds 60,000 cubic meters of blue fuel. The gas is obtained from a depth of about 3,000 meters. The new deposit was discovered by the drilling team led by L. Khazhgeriyev from the Achak drilling work administration.

Tests are now taking place in this field, which is located nearly 100 km from Gaz-Achak, on the productivity of the second exploratory borehold.

PRAVDA: LAST JOINT WELDED IN SOYUZ GAS PIPELINE

LD281002Y Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 28, TASS--The last joint was welded at the transcontinental Soyuz gas pipeline in the Carpathians near Uzhgorod, a town in the USSR. Before the end of the year natural gas from the Soviet Union will be carried through this line to the European CMEA member-countries.

The length of the gas pipeline is 2,750 kilometers and 1,420-millimeter bore pipes were used. Internal pressure is 75 atmospheres. This gasline is unprecedented in world practice, PRAVDA says today. The line crosses the rivers Ural, Don, Dnieper, Southern Bug and Dnestr.

For the first time ever pipes were pointing skywards. At an angle of 40 degrees the line in the Carpathians went up to the Topas Mountain whose summit lies 1,500 meters above sea level and at the same angle went down again.

The annual capacity of the Soyuz line is 28,000 million cubic meters of gas. By 1980, the line will work at designed capacity and all participants in the construction will get the planned level of raw material, PRAVDA says.

MASHEROV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN CP CC ON ECONOMIC TASKS

LD292316Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee was held in Minsk today. A report on the tasks of party committees and organizations in the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the 3d year of the 5-year plan and the marking of the 60th anniversary of the Belorussian SSR and the republic's Communist Party was delivered by Comrade Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

He reported that industrial workers had fulfilled ahead of schedule the 3-year target of the 5-year plan for the growth rate of the volume of production and pledges for above-plan output of produce. The toil of the farmers was repaid by a good harvest. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, the republic's grain workers expect to sell the state 55 percent more grain than in the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Responding with concrete action to the criticism expressed during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's stay in Minsk, the republic's potato growers under extremely complex weather conditions are carrying out the procurement of tubers at an accelerated rate. The plenum stressed the necessity for the further broadening of the output of produce in all branches of the national economy and an improvement in the quality of work.

MOSCOW CITY SOVIET VIEWS PREPARATION FOR WINTER

LD291558Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A session of the Moscow City Soviet today examined progress in implementing the plan for preparation for the winter, and tasks in insuring uninterrupted, well-coordinated work by the whole economy of the capital in autumn and winter. Comrade Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, noted in his report--as did the other speakers at the session--that over 250,000 Moscow workers had already fulfilled the plan for 3 and more years of the 5-year plan period. The first anniversary of the USSR Constitution is being greeted with a great many substantial labor gifts. At most works and factories, buildings, structures and engineering communications have been readied for the winter period. Much has been done to insure the city's supplies of fuel and electricity in the winter. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, took part in the work of the session.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 28 SEP-1 OCT

LD010130/LD020142 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 28 September reports that the cutting of cereals has begun on the 2 millionth hectare in Gorkovskaya Oblast where 318,000 tons of grain crops have been produced so far. At 0700 GMT the radio reports that harvesting has been completed in Kazakhstan. Some 25 million hectares of grain crops have been cut and threshed. The harvest work was carried out in record time, 8-10 days quicker than usual.

On 29 September the radio reports at 0200 GMT that the Novosibirsk farmers are completing grain threshing on the entire spring crop fields today. The area includes more than 2.2 million hectares. Many rayons have already reported completion of grain procurement; 700,000 tons of grain crops have been delivered so far. At 0500 GMT on 29 September the radio says that winter sowing has started in Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR. The area will exceed 200,000 hectares for the first time.

The radio reports at 0830 GMT on 30 September that bad weather has affected harvesting of grain crops in Omskaya Oblast, but that every possible effort and hour is being used. To date about 900,000 tons of grain crops have been delivered to the elevators. In Uzbekistan corn harvesting is nearing an end. Surkhandarinskaya and Kashkadarinskaya oblasts are the first to report fulfillment of their pledges to the state. At 1445 GMT the radio says that plowing of autumn fallow is in progress in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. So far it has been completed on 1 million hectares. The radio also reports at 1600 GMT that farmers in Kokchetavskaya Oblast have delivered over 110 million puds of grain. In Belogodskaya Oblast 1 million tons of sugar beets have been harvested.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0700 GMT 1 October reports that less than 10 percent of the grain crops remain to be harvested in the country, mainly in the Baltic, the Northwest and Siberia. Inclement weather is complicating work. Corn harvesting is coming to an end in the Central Asian republics. In Kurskaya Oblast, 75,000 hectares of sugar beets have been harvested, which is 40 percent of the area. The radio reports at 1200 GMT that buckwheat harvesting has begun in Primorskiy Kray. At 1445 GMT the radio reports that it has been raining for many days now in the Mariyskaya ASSR and farmers are struggling to save their crops. Combine operators have found new ways of drying wet grain crops. To date grain crops have been threshed on 75 percent of the area.

KIEV RADIO REPORTS ON HARVEST, SOWING IN UKRAINE

AU291745/AU021039 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 29 September reports that winter crops--wheat, barley, rye and others--sown for next year's harvest have already sprouted on 10.18 million hectares. The plan for sowing has been more than 90 percent fulfilled.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 1 October reports that "Vinnitskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes have thus far delivered to the fatherland's granaries 1,167,000 tons of grain. The rural toilers are striving to fulfill as early as possible the plan for all crops. The struggle for the 1978 yield is continuing." It is also reported that the fall planting of protective forest belts has been completed in the Steppe zone. More than 9 million hectares of arable land have already been protected by forest belts. The belts increase grain yields by an average of 3 quintals per hectare. Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 2 October assesses that sugar beets in the Ukraine have been dug on more than 600,000 hectares. Nearly 13 million tons of roots have been delivered for processing.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY STAFF VIEWS SHORTCOMINGS

LD291416Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The progress of fieldwork on kolkhozes and sovkhozes around the country and of machinery supplies have been analyzed by the All-Union Operations Headquarters for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture. It was noted that grain harvesting is now being successfully completed on farms in Kazakhstan and in many oblasts of Siberia. At the same time, in the Soviet Baltic Republics and in Kirovskaya, Vologodksaya and other oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, work is proceeding in very difficult weather conditions. Farms in these areas are being given much additional help. In particular, the year's plan for supplies of many types of vehicles, machinery and spare parts will be completed ahead of schedule, by 1 October, while the plan for remaining types will be completed before 10 October. The headquarters devoted special attention to increasing the rate of sugar beet harvesting in view of approaching cold spells. Measures were adopted to reduce the delay between digging the beets and transporting them from plantations to sugar refineries.

Consideration was also given to cotton, potatoes, vegetables and other crops and to preparations for the harvest in the 4th year of the 5-year plan. The headquarters noted the great assistance given by collectives of industrial enterprises to agricultural machine operators. At the same time, some of these--particularly the Altay engine works and the Kharkov and Chelyabinsk tractor works--are not fulfilling their obligations to rural workers. The Dzhankoy and Krasnoyarsk works are holding up output of trailers. Many of the deficiencies in the work of enterprises supplying machinery to agriculture are due to irregular deliveries of metal by several works in the Ukraine. Strong complaints were voiced by those participating in the session of the all-union operations headquarters against railroad workers.

PAZHITNEV NOTES INADEQUATE, INEFFICIENT HARVEST TRANSPORT

LD291223Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Agricultural review by A. Pazhitnev: "Every Hour Is Crucial"]

[Text] The first month of autumn is coming to an end. The combines are leaving the fields. Many farms in Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya, Chelyabinskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts have finished threshing cereals in the past week. The farmers of Saratovskaya Oblast gained a great labor victory. They delivered 4.75 million tons of grain to the state. Grain procurement is proceeding rapidly on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in other oblasts.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 25 September 115 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut, which is 91 percent of the area. Swaths had been cut on 111 million hectares. The harvest continues in some parts of the Non-Chernozem Zone, Siberia and the Urals.

Although the grain harvest is nearing its end, work on beet, potato and vegetable plantations is at its height. There is not much good weather left and rural working people and procurement and transport workers are doing their best to complete the work. Some 1,059,000 hectares of sugar beet have been lifted--28 percent of the plan. Work is proceeding smoothly in the Kuban and Poltavskaya, Kievskaya and Odesskaya oblasts. This is not the case everywhere, however. On some farms in Volynskaya, Rovnenskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts the root crop harvesting rate is poor and the removal of harvested roots from the fields is proceeding too slowly.

The cotton harvest is at full throttle. The Uzbek machine operators are working successfully. They have sold over 1 million tons of raw cotton to the state. They have delivered around 1.7 million tons to procurement centers alone. The rice fields are at their busiest. One-third of the total 576,000 hectares of rice has already been harvested.

The potato harvest is well underway. Potatoes occupy 3.3 million hectares. Some 1.9 million hectares of tubers have been lifted. Despite the difficult weather conditions machine operators in Grodnenskaya, Minskaya and Kaluzhskaya oblasts are doing shock work. More than 400 harvesting complexes and detachments are at work in Bryanskaya Oblast where there are 118,000 hectares of "second grain." The farmers' targets are high: to procure 680,000,tons of tubers. Competition among combine operators for high unit productivity is spreading on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The efficient work organization on most farms makes it possible to harvest and ship the potatoes quickly.

But what is happening in other parts of the country? N. Makhanov, deputy chief of a USSR Ministry of Agriculture main administration, tells us:

"The potatoes must be lifted in rainy weather. The soil is too moist and the combines frequently break down. Consequently the harvesting rate is somewhat lower than last year. So far 6.7 million tons of potatoes have been placed in storage, which is 40 percent of the target. Work is particularly slow to develop in Gorkovskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts and in Tataria. On most farms here daily output per combine is no higher than 1 hectare. The first frosts will soon be here. Farm leaders and specialists must do all they can to get the entire harvest in."

September is the most bountiful month of the season. The vegetable and fruit harvests are at their height.

This year it is planned to lay in at least 17 million tons of vegetables and 5.5 million tons of fruit. Some 52 percent of the vegetables and 38 percent of the fruit has already been procured. But whereas farms in Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan have procured 82-94 percent of the planned amount of vegetables, farms in Kazakhstan and Moldavia have much lower indicators. What is holding them up? There are many reasons. The chief one is that in some places the harvesting conveyor is not working smoothly. In particular, the "1 Maya" and Tkachenko processing enterprises in Slobodzeyskiy Rayon in Moldavia have failed to organize prompt processing of the raw material and this is slowing down harvesting of tomatoes.

The shortage and inefficient utilization of transport are also slowing down procurements. For example, apples and plums have piled up at loading areas at Blagodarnoye, Rasshevatka and a number of other stations in Stavropolskiy Kray. Shipments are delayed because of a shortage of refrigerator cars. The Ministry of Railways must do all it can to ship out the harvest and prevent losses.

Every year Tsentrosoyuz enterprises procure over one-third of the truck garden produce laid in. Cooperative workers in Kirgizia and Zhitomirskaya, Vinnitskaya and Brestskaya oblasts are successfully handling purchases of potatoes, vegetables and fruit at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and from the population. But their experience is not being utilized everywhere. The reception of potatoes and vegetables is badly organized in the Ternopolskaya, Khmelnitskaya and Kalininskaya oblast consumer unions.

The fall sums up the results of the farmers' hard work. The kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers are striving to carry out all the fieldwork in time and to mark the anniversary of the new USSR Constitution with new labor successes.

DIFFICULT WEATHER, EARLY COLD COMPLICATE RSFSR HARVEST

LD291341Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin agricultural review: "Time Is Getting Short"]

[Excerpts] Weather conditions are making harvest work difficult in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Consequently only 50 percent of the grain has been cut in the Northwest region. A difficult situation exists in the Central Region. Thus farmers here must fit as much work as they can into the time available, improve the organization of those participating in fieldwork, and insure maximum work efficiency.

The old saying that it is the grain in the granary that counts, not the grain in the fields, is particularly applicable to the farmers in the Urals and Siberia. The cold weather arrives early here, and this means that the harvesting period must be squeezed. However, on farms in Buryatia and Chitinskaya Oblast, for example, around 50 percent of the cut grain lies in swaths. All farms have by no means created a reliable basis for the rapid shipment of grain to elevators and reception centers. In East Siberia motor transport is operating inefficiently.

Although they are concerned with the grain harvest, farmers must not neglect other important and urgent fall work. Cold weather is expected to arrive very early this year. Consequently, it is necessary to speed up the potato and beet harvests, to try to use advanced labor methods and to use the methods pioneered in Yampolskiy Rayon.

At the Karl Marx and "Leninskiy Put" kolkhozes in Nerekhtskiy Rayon, Kostromskaya Oblast, the potato harvest is badly organized. About 40 quintals of tubers per hectare have been lost because the equipment was ill-prepared and it arrived in the fields little by little. By 25 September the Kostromskaya Oblast potato growers had lifted tubers on only 52 percent of the area. In many cases the fault lies with unsatisfactory preparation of equipment. Around 1,000 potato harvesting combines are unusable in the Central Region alone.

The editorial board is also receiving reports of interruptions in the operation of the beet harvesting conveyor. In the RSFSR as a whole, the lifting of sugar beets is proceeding at little more than half the pace attained last year. Because of poor organization of the work of beet harvesting combines in Mordovskaya ASSR and Gorkovskaya Oblast, for example, only 20 percent of the beet area has been harvested.

In creative cooperation with the flax plant collective, the flax growers of Orshanskiy Rayon, Mariyaskaya ASSR, are rapidly harvesting the crop and obtaining at least 5 quintals of fiber per hectare. However, in the RSFSR as a whole the tempo of the flax harvest is slower than last year. By 25 September only 58 percent of the area had been pulled. The pace is slow in Ivanovskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts.

Fodder procurement, especially hay, continues to proceed slowly. The plans for laying in silage are being fulfilled too slowly in Belgorodskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts.

WORK ABOARD SALYUT-6 ON ANNIVERSARY DAY REPORTED

LD291450Y Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 29, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The Soviet scientific station Salyut-6 has been functioning in orbit for a year now. By 1300 Moscow time it has made 5,765 revolutions around the earth.

The station witnessed ten dockings of Soyuz spaceships and automatic freight space ships Progress, including the redocking of the Soyuz-31. Research work at the station was carried out by five crews of cosmonauts, including three international. The sixth crew, made of Vladimir Kovalenoh and Alekdandr Ivanchenkov, are now working in outer space.

The working day on September 29 began at 8:00 a.m. and will last till 23 hours, Moscow time.

The cosmonauts have carried out a medical check-up and then started working with a submillimetre telescope. They are measuring ultra-violet emission of a number of stars to determine their relative brightness.

Carried out has been a series of measurements of the ultra-violet emission of the Beta-Centaurus when it lowered over the horizon of the earth. This research makes it possible to obtain information on the ozone layer of the earth's atmosphere.

According to reports of the crew and data of the telemetric information, the systems and scientific equipment of the orbital complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel good.

Cosmonauts Continue Experiments

LD021030Y Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 2, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov continue doing the planned work aboard the orbital Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 scientific-research complex.

In accordance with the technical experiment programme, the crew have been checking today the systems of the station control in manual and automatic orientation and stabilisation.

The cosmonauts are also conducting visual observations of the earth's surface and the world ocean, doing physical exercises on an all-round trainer and veloergometer.

Another technical experiment in the study of materials in space conditions of the "kristall" unit is planned to be held this afternoon.

The crew had active rest on Sunday.

According to reports of the crew and data of the telemetric information, the systems of the Salyut-6 and the Soyuz-31 are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.